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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Sees Happier State

But Critic Foresees Disaster

Germany Likes Mussolini Idea

Lindberghs Open Traffic Road

Haiti Wants U. S. to Retire

Filipino Women Get Suffrage

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT declares that in America both the church and the state are working for a more abundant life. Assuring the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America that the churches have grown during a quarter century controlled by conquest and greed, he says government is calling on enlightened business judgment, understanding labor and intelligent agriculture to provide a better balance between all elements in the community. He condemns the vile collective murder known as lynching and excuses none who condone it. Thinking America sees a government strong enough to protect the prisoner and to compel a more certain justice. He believes the United States is entering on a time of prosperity built on spiritual and social values rather than on special privilege—Prosperity must be for all, not for the top of the pyramid alone.

The Roosevelt recovery policies are severely criticized by Dr. Virgil Jordan, head of the National Industrial Conference Board. He declares at New York University that the President has sent the country into "a prolonged period of collectivist experimentation." He sees the Government building a structure to control the economic life of the entire nation. Dr. Jordan regards this as the most serious catastrophe in America's history, as closing the era of expansion and ending the creative forces of free institutions which have brought power and prestige. The President says he is lifting middle and bottom layers; his critic charges him with injuring all three layers by smashing the top—Through the mazes of contrary talk thoughtful Americans will try to trace the truth.

Germany draws much satisfaction from Premier Mussolini's ultimatum that the League must reconstitute itself to retain Italy as a member. In declaring that the League must separate itself from the Versailles Treaty and not continue as an instrument to force the will of the conquerors on the conquered, Mussolini has voiced Berlin's own views. Some German newspapers believe Germany would return to Geneva under a reformed League, others believe it would not. Britain is willing to discuss League reorganization—But it says seeing what's wrong is far simpler than setting wrongs right.

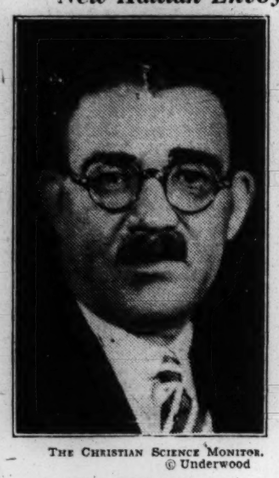
Transatlantic passenger flying, safe and regular, is expected to grow out of the long flight of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh. Upon reaching Natal, Brazil, with Mrs. Lindbergh the first woman to fly the South Atlantic, they had completed 18,000 miles since leaving New York July 9 via the Greenland-Iceland route, 15,000 miles being wholly exploratory. Using an amazingly developed airplane and instruments, the Colonel has been doing things as a painstaking trail-blazer and observer which Pan American Airways will coördinate in a promising commercial undertaking—Lindy is a faithful first whom a trusting world will follow.

Haiti wishes the United States to relinquish control over its finances and withdraw from the republic. Latin America would hail such withdrawal with satisfaction. Washington would like to let go. But $13,000,000 in bonds, being part of the $40,000,000 for which the United States assumed responsibility when Haiti was in trouble in 1915, remains to be discharged. Secretary of State Hull would be stronger at the Montevideo conference if withdrawal could be effected. But Haiti hasn't paid—And the bondholders hold Washington for their money.

The National Emergency Council now undertakes to unify and weld together the diverse agencies in the American recovery program. The body, consisting of four Cabinet officers and the heads of six recovery departments, is created by executive order, with Frank C. Walker, secretary of the President's Executive Council, as acting director. There will be state directors and county councils throughout the country. America, with much relief at hand, must be told what it needs and where to go for it—The new NEC will bulge with ready-to-use information.

The Philippine Legislature votes woman suffrage as of Jan. 1, 1935, and Gov. Frank Murphy signs the measure. The Governor sees Filipino women helping correct social injustice. Suffrage triumphs in the Far East as it falls into question in Europe. Spanish leaders say Spanish women vote abjectly as directed by their priests. Germany hears of a proposal to end woman's part by restricting voting to German Aryan men capable of bearing arms. The world's women have fought hard to win the ballot—Now they may have to fight harder to show they have a right to hold it.

Washington Greets New Haitian Envoy



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Albert Blanchet

Recently Appointed Minister of Haiti to the United States.

Chaco Contenders Thank Delegates For Peace Offers

Spokesmen for Paraguay and Bolivia Applauded at Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 7 (AP)—delegates of Bolivia and Paraguay, the two nations at war over the Great Chaco area in South America, thanked the peace committee of the seventh Pan-American Congress today for its efforts to promote peace between them.

The delegates of other nations applauded as spokesmen for both the belligerents said they were interested in any means to obtain a just and reasonable conclusion of the war.

The Mexican financial project, including the discussion of Latin-American debts, was sidetracked for the time being by consent of Dr. Jose M. Puig-Casauranc, the Mexican Foreign Minister, after the United States specifically opposed discussion of private debts by the Pan-American Conference.

Mexican Proposal Deferred

The Mexican project, which proposed the formation of an inter-American banking system and establishment of an inter-American currency, as well as debt moratoriums, is to be referred to the Inter-American High Commission, which long has been inactive but may be revived to consider the Mexican plan.

The High Commission was formed in 1915 in Washington by finance ministers of the various American republics during the first Pan-American Financial Conference. It was regarded as possible that the commission might call a special session later to deal with the Mexican suggestions.

Elimination of this project from the financial agenda was regarded as likely to shorten the general conference session considerably.

Action on Observers

The conference was expected to decide today whether a committee shall be named to study the requests of the League of Nations, of Spain and of Portugal to send official observers to the conference.

Such a committee to "reëxamine purposes" of the requests was suggested to the steering committee by Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State.

The proposed committee, it was said, might be instructed to review all three bids. An earlier committee approved admission to observers from Spain and Portugal, but the full conference has not ratified the action.

Argentina urged a Spanish observer. Brazil asked that Portugal have like representation. Some wondered then whether Haiti would propose a French observer.

Fear was expressed in some quarters that the receiving of such observers might lead to the introduction of European influences into Pan-American affairs.

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Things Present

The editorial "Two Kinds of Evasion" is not designed to provoke sympathy for a convicted gangster, but to stimulate investigation into certain laws.

The first contribution under "Letters to the Monitor" on the back page, will interest every subscriber.

Believe it or not, MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose" was intended for the fire instead of posterity! Read "A Glimpse of Edward MacDowell" on the Home Forum page, and agree that composers should have wives.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The Hymnal Notes, which have been published on the Daily Features page for more than a year, will make their final appearance tomorrow. This is due to the fact that the notes, which had discussed approximately half of the hymns in the Christian Science Hymnal, together with hitherto unpublished articles, are now available in book form.

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and more Vocations.

Haitians Want To Steer Own Ship of State

United States Keeps Hand on Tiller, Waiting Action by Bondholders

Island Politics Seen

Surrender of Fiscal Control Would Strengthen Vincent, Observers Point Out

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States has received the chance to get out of the last Caribbean nation in whose affairs it has intervened. For the moment it has refused to go and by this refusal critics feel that Washington has neglected an opportunity to further popularize President Roosevelt's policy of the "good neighbor."

An official communication from the Haitian president, M. Stenio Vincent, to President Roosevelt requests the withdrawal of what he terms "useless American financial control" over Haiti's finances. And, meanwhile, at Montevideo, the Haitian delegation to the Pan-American Conference asks the conference to adopt a resolution calling upon the United States to forgo further intervention upon Haitian soil.

That both requests smack of politics is apparent. President Vincent has need of strengthening his political fences, and, in Montevideo, his personally appointed representatives, knowing this, have played a high political card. The card has been trumped, for the conference has no intention of allowing the intervention issue to come up for discussion. The President's request, however, was turned aside, because the United States has a moral obligation which it claims must be fulfilled.

Under the terms of a treaty drawn up during 1915 and signed in 1919 by Haiti and the United States, the American Government is duty bound to act as a supervisor over Haitian finances until a certain bonded indebtedness has been paid. However, there is another side to the picture.

Haiti during the years in which American supervision has helped to put the Republic back on its feet, financially, has made unusual strides, economically and socially. The nation now believes it can operate alone, and national pride, plus President Vincent's political ambitions, demands an opportunity to prove the contention.

President Roosevelt in denying Haiti's request declared that if the Haitian Government could make satisfactory arrangement with the holders of the Haitian bonds the United States would be glad to withdraw. But the President did not go far enough. He made no mention

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Taciturn Lindbergh Gives Joyous Natal Hard 'Welcome' Job

NATAL, Brazil, Dec. 7 (AP)—Natal, accustomed as it is to fêting fliers, admittedly had a problem on its hands today in the matter of honoring—or trying to honor—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The smiling taciturnity with which the Americans responded to cheers from throngs that hailed them on their arrival yesterday from Bathurst, Gambia, Africa, continued to mask their plans and movements.

The usual rumors flew the rounds: Flights into the interior, hops along the coast—and even a grand tour skirting the continent. But there was neither "yes" nor "no" from the flying couple officially.

So, Natal had to be content with occasional glimpses of "Lindy" and "Anne" going to and from the British consulate—there is no United States consul here—and of speculating, apparently groundlessly, upon their future movements.

The most easterly city of Brazil, Natal usually is the first place in the country to be reached by transatlantic fliers; but the arrival of the Lindberghs—and the singular reserve of the Colonel—topped all other like events in arousing interest here.

The entire population was out along the harbor when the Americans' big seaplane roared in from the Atlantic. Cheers were deafening. Police battled the crowds to maintain order.

With Mrs. Lindbergh operating their plane's wireless, the famous pair had traveled over the ocean 1875 miles in 16 hours and 10 minutes—she to become the first woman ever to fly in a plane across the south Atlantic.

It was, all Natal thought, an event to celebrate. Yet what were the Colonel's only words to the welcoming delegation which fought its way to his anchored monoplane in the harbor?

"It was a fine trip," he said, and more of the same. Commonplace remarks, technical comment.

Colonel Lindbergh on inspecting his plane today found the left wing damaged.

He tuned up the motor of the plane and it was believed he was preparing to start a return flight to the United States by way of Pará (Belem) tomorrow.

While her husband labored on the plane, Mrs. Lindbergh took the opportunity to do a bit of sightseeing. Mrs. Scotchbrook, the wife of the British consul at whose home the flying Americans are being entertained, accompanied her on the tour of the historic city.

Reich Likes Italy's Stand; Britain Sees Difficulties

But Atmosphere Seems Definitely Changing for the Better

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 7—Britain is perfectly willing to discuss reorganization of the League of Nations but sees serious difficulties in working out details. Such is the tenor of inspired comment here today on the Fascist Grand Council's unanimous vote yesterday on this question.

In the British view it is far easier to see defects in the present League system than it is to remedy them. For instance, the Grand Council says the League must be divorced from peace treaties. Splendid, says Downing Street but how are you going to do it? The treaty is honeycombed with questions on which the League has been made responsible. Minorities, territorial settlement and Danzig are three outstanding issues which immediately leap to the eyes as being exceedingly hard to separate from the League as it exists today.

This being so Downing Street particularly welcomes the official Italian comment this afternoon on the Grand Council's resolution to the effect that the Quirinal recognizes discussion of the question of League reorganization must take time and that it will itself put forward concrete proposals as well as awaiting proposals from other powers.

Another point stressed here is that the League reorganization is

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Official Organ States That Germany Awaits France's Next Move

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 7—Premier Mussolini's League of Nations ultimatum has hearty response in Germany.

The press appears to rejoice over the Italian step since it coincides so well with the Reich policy on leaving Geneva. Italy's demand that the League of Nations be separate from peace treaties and the contention that the differentiation between conqueror and conquered cannot continue forever seems like a repetition of what has appeared thousands of times in German speeches and publications since 1919.

The German press however appears disunited as to the effect the new action will have upon this country. It is clear, according to Volkische Beobachter, National Socialist organ, that the Italian step will make it easier for Germany to return to Geneva. Some other papers declare that Germany is not interested. They quote Hitler's remark that Germany left Geneva and has no intention of returning there.

Whether the League remains or disappears, it is declared, this should not be confused with the question of peace. People who confuse both things, it is added, are as mistaken as when they said Ger-

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Holland to Spend $24,000,000 in 1934 For Public Works

Program Includes Bridges, Canals, Roads, Flying Fields and Harbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — The Netherlands is to spend 60,000,000 florins (about $24,000,000 at par) on public works in 1934, it has been announced. This program to lessen unemployment includes construction of bridges, roads, canals, aviation grounds and the preliminary works for the reclaiming of the second Zuider Zee polder, which covers an area of 130,000 acres.

The Government, headed by Dr. Hendrik Colijn, appears to have a firm grip on the political situation and is loyally supported by both Houses of Parliament. It stands stanchly in favor of the existing constitutional institutions. The movement which is apparent in certain circles in favor of replacing the existing constitution by a form of corporative state is far from general. The Government is understood to be opposed to any system likely to restrict liberties and make everything serviceable to the interests of the state.

The Government regards from a different angle the development, not of the state, but of society, in a corporative sense, referring in the first place to the organization of industries, as witness its intention to promote the Industrial Councils Act.

On the other hand, the Second Chamber does not wish to give the Government greater power than is necessary for the due performance of its task. Evidence for this contention may be found in the fact that the Chamber recently rejected by 50 votes to 29 an amendment which would have given an important extension of power to the Minister of Economic Affairs, through giving him a free hand to fix quotas for imports from abroad.

The amendment sought to suspend the most-favored-nation clause and substitute a system of quotas which the Government might bargain with countries. As it was seen that this is tantamount to a temporary change in Netherlands commercial policy, the Chamber rejected the amendment.

Traffic Safety Plan Given to Waltham

Revamp your police enforcement program and thoroughly revise the entire bus stop situation, the Governor's committee on street and highway safety told the city of Waltham today.

The motor vehicle accident toll in cities reached an alarming peak last year, according to the committee, and in pursuance of a request from Mayor Patrick J. Duane a complete survey on Waltham traffic safety was made and placed in his hands. The study indicates the lines along which further work must be done. Fatalities were twice as many in number as in any previous year.

Outstanding among other recommendations by the committee were: Establishment of an intensive safety education program, especially in the schools; appointment by the city council of a traffic commission of five members; adoption of new signals, lanes and the establishment of safe stopping speeds at 15 intersections and straightaways found to have the highest accident toll.

Gardens Opened to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—For the first time the gardens surrounding vice-regal domain on North Terrace were opened to the public during a northern tour by the Governor, Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, and Lady Hore-Ruthven and nearly 8000 people took the opportunity of viewing the floral splendor there.

Tariff Demands Press Hard On British Cabinet

End of Truce Seized by Industries—Curb on Price-Cutting

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 7—Britain's revocation of the tariff truce which took effect today gives point to demands now crowding upon the British Government for increased protection for various industries.

The tariff truce was entered into by Britain among a number of other nations in connection with the World Economic Conference. It was terminable on one month's notice, and Britain's decision announced in November to withdraw from the agreement was consequent upon similar action by Holland, Sweden, Switzerland and other states.

Two mutual supplementary policies are now being actively discussed by the Government. One policy is to help the steel industry and possibly also shipping and other hard pressed British enterprises by increased tariffs and other restrictions upon foreign competition. The other policy fosters reorganization at home, thereby unifying British endeavor and eliminating undercutting, especially in agriculture, cotton, coal and shipbuilding.

Mr. Alexander Shaw, chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, one of Britain's biggest liner combinations, made a strong appeal yesterday for state help in restricting foreign shipping competition. Mr. Walter Elliot, Minister of Agriculture, has been stressing the second method in a number of speeches in which he has adumbrated far-reaching state schemes for expediting industrial reorganization in farming and food manufacture.

Mr. Elliot's main point has been that while tariff protection has been necessary to place essential home industries upon their feet and help them against uneconomic competition, nevertheless recovery cannot be complete without internal reorganization to promote efficiency.

In this connection, Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, chairman of Tube Investments, Ltd., emphasized yesterday that while the big organization he controls has benefited by tariffs, nevertheless such a method would have repercussions, which can be met only by improvements in organization. Otherwise, he said, "We shall lose in the next two years all and more of that part of our recovery achieved by protection."

Government Acts In Coal Man Rôle

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The Federal Government is playing grocer and coal man to thousands of unemployed families this winter.

It goes to the producer, who has a surplus of commodities, buys them up and distributes them through retail grocers, commissaries or has them delivered at the homes of the needy by relief workers.

Eight basic commodities, seven of which are agricultural, are now being supplied. Coal was recently added to the list which included wheat, pork, beer, beans, mutton, butter and apples.

Nearly 10,000,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal will soon be purchased from operators. Local relief officials will order coal from local dealers to keep needy families warm and the Federal Government will send replacements from its supply.

All the food supplies are plainly marked, "Not to be sold," and bear labels with the penalty for selling.

Break Comes Between Peek And Tugwell

All AAA Code Functions Are Transferred to NRA for Action

Split Was Foreseen

Agriculture Administrator Is Expected to Ally Himself With Gen. Johnson

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—With President Roosevelt preserving the outward appearances of a middle ground position between the "brain trust" and more conservative forces in the Administration, all code functions of the AAA were today transferred to the NRA where the prevalence of a more realistic if conservative point of view is expected to make swift progress possible.

To date codes dealing with agricultural products have been virtually stalemated in the AAA by sharp conflict between Mr. George N. Peek, administrator, and the predominant "liberal intellectual" group led by Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Out of more than 200 to be approved, only those for the date packing and importing, and the liquor industries have gone through to completion.

Whether the Presidential solution, which merely takes the controversial problem out of the Department of Agriculture, where the two points of view conflict, and puts it into the NRA, where there is relatively no controversy, will relieve the tension between the "brain trusters" and Mr. Peek remains uncertain.

Peek Is President's Guest

The President today indicated his friendship and regard for the AAA administrator by inviting him to luncheon and rumors were rife that the latter would either be transferred to the NRA or given an honorable position in some other part of the Government.

However, the fact remains that the President is not prepared to sacrifice Professor Tugwell and his "Young Liberals" group for the sake of breaking the stalemate on agricultural industry codes. Removal of both Mr. Peek and the codes from their sphere of action would leave them free to pursue their relatively radical policies toward the marketing agreements and crop reduction programs.

In other words the President appears to have solved the conflict between the two rival forces by giving each one a free hand in a particular field in which the other will have no concern. This situation would appear to make Mr. Peek's position in the Department of Agri-

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Two Australians Invent New Engine Of the Diesel Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—One of the latest Australian inventions is that of a new engine of the Diesel type, which is the result of four years' work by two Australians.

The engine will be manufactured in Australia by Australians, and it is expected to appear at an early date. The cost of running the new engine is 4d. an hour, roughly about one-sixth of the cost of running a petrol engine.

A demonstration of the engine was given at the works by the patentees, Chapman and Sherack, of New South Wales. The difficulty of starting common to Diesel engines in the past is said to have been eliminated. The device employed on the Chapman engine lowers the compression by allowing a quantity of air to escape into a special chamber. And then, with the aid of about a thimbleful of petrol and the necessary spark from the detachable magneto the engine is started by the ordinary method of cranking.

The engine will then increase its speed to the normal revolutions and act as an ordinary Diesel engine. This machine is water cooled, and develops 650 revolutions a minute, it being no more than 15 horsepower.

Dry Victories Forecast In Many Localities At Church Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The situation precipitated by the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was injected into this morning's discussion at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Federal Council of Churches.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Poling, president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, urged that all good citizens "unite for temperance education and for better liquor control."

"Let it be frankly stated," he added, "that prohibition was not the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Coöperative Subsistence Colony Formed by Jobless Oregon Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Ore.—Believing that they can better provide for themselves as a group during these difficult times, a number of unemployed skilled artisans of Oregon have banded themselves together in a novel organization known as the Oregon Coöperative Subsistence Colony, or "Oco-op" for short. The colony is located near here on the site of the old Black Rock lumber mill.

Organized in Portland last July, the group now includes plumbers, electricians, carpenters and representatives of other skilled trades. A few farmers are included. Nine directors handle the affairs of the concern which is incorporated as a non-profit organization under the Oregon laws. As a group they purchased 1200 logged-off acres from the Great Western Timber company.

Members of the colony are now on the grounds building houses from the wreckage of old buildings and preparing for the winter. According to Mr. H. I. Cummings, vice-chairman of the board of directors, or governing body, its members are men, chiefly artisans, who have been out of work for months, and are now pooling their resources in an attempt to set themselves up as a self-sustaining coöperative unit.

The membership fee is a matter of some suitable contribution such as food, etc. Single men will be housed in one building while houses will be provided for families. Already on the scene of the new co-operative experiment, 24 men have been putting things in order. Rabbits, pigs and a milch goat are also on location ready to do their part in supplying food.

Next spring, gardens and fields will take the place of burned and logged-off acres. While some men have been busy on providing shelter, others have sought supplies from farmers in the county, offering their services as payment for fruit and vegetables.

New Laws Urged To Back Roosevelt Against Lynching

President Condemns All Who Express Sympathy With Mob Murder

Asks Churches Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—In a fighting speech for social justice, President Roosevelt last night proclaimed to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America his most daring doctrines of reform, and found opportunity to strike with the full authority of a Democratic party leader at "that vile form of collective murder—Lynch law."

Mr. Roosevelt wanted to issue his denouncement of lynching in Georgia last week, when Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California drew forth national reprobation for his condoning of the lawless act, but he waited until this speech gave him opportunity to place it in a broader framework.

That framework was a general challenge to the "pagan ethics that are represented in many phases of our boasted modern civilization." The Chief Executive invited the churches of the nation—and he included other churches, Gentile and Jew, with those represented at this particular meeting—to join with the Government in a new collective effort toward "a more abundant life."

Says Youth Will Respond

To this invitation, President Roosevelt declared his conviction that the new generation would respond. He recognized that youth may not accept some of the "outward requirements" and "ancient observances" of the old churches, but he said, "I truly believe that these same churches can find in them a stronger support for the fundamentals of social betterment than many of the older generation are willing to concede."

In a scarcely veiled reference to income-tax violations, and other abuses recently uncovered, the President said the younger generation will act to end such practices as that of "those in high places" who seek to "cheat their Government of its just dues or to break the spirit of the law while observing its legalistic letter."

Then the President demanded not preachings but action against lynching, possibly a reference to the federal anti-lynching bill being introduced into Congress. In a direct reference to Governor Rolph, he said:

Do Not Condone Lynch Law

"We do not excuse those in high places or in low who condone lynch law." But he emphasized that the real remedy against lynching is "to crystallize a public opinion so clear that government of all kinds will be compelled to practice a more certain justice." Mr. Roosevelt pungently declared that justice in many places has fallen into a state of disrepair from which it must be rescued.

Finally, reverting to his cherished ideal of social justice, the President deliberately once more flung high the banner of reform—an answer to recent critics. He declared for a prosperity, not for those at the top of the pyramid, but for the 120,000,000 human beings who make up the pyramid itself.

He took pains to explain in this outspoken declaration to the nation, justice for all must be assured. In this task he confidently asked for the help of all the churches.

American Institute Asks Reforms Based on Survey of Conditions

Cites Definite Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Advocates of legal reform are mobilizing their forces to give the halls of justice a thorough housecleaning. Outbreaks of mob violence in various parts of the United States, a doubling of last year's lynching record already in 1933, and the condoning of mass violence by the Chief Executive of a mighty State have combined to force the issue.

The blunt fact that American court methods actually do in many instances tilt the scales of justice in favor of the criminal is being forced to the front, even by those who most condemn recent outbreaks by mobs.

In order to remove even the faintest shadow of excuse for such "mass murder," a thoroughgoing reform of American criminal procedure is being actively urged by officials close to President Roosevelt in the Department of Justice and in his own immediate White House family.

Here are concrete examples, gathered from studies made of the legal procedure in each of the 48 states, showing instances in which the criminal is now being favored. The studies were made by the American Law Institute, in the first great survey and symposium of state criminal laws and procedure undertaken. The survey was carried through with money from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

Of Deepest Authority

The authority of the institute can hardly be challenged. It brings leading lawyers, judges and professors annually to Washington, where it is invariably addressed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. On the basis of its survey of criminal laws it prepared a monumental model code of criminal procedure, for use in states in modernizing their courts. This has already gone a long way in cutting legalistic verbosity and red tape from old methods and redressing the balance of justice from its favoritism to defendants.

As an example of warped justice, many states still give more peremptory challenges of jurors to the defense than the prosecution lawyers. Some states give twice as many. This is a symptom of loading the dice on the part of the defendant. The American Law Institute's model code would wipe this out. The code is composed on the theory that the defendant has a right to fair play, but only fair play and that the law should not lean over backward to protect him. It gives three peremptory challenges to each side for misdemeanors; six for felonies; and 10 each in capital cases.

At present, the defendant gets all the benefit of a hung jury. Why, it is asked, should a felon escape if only one out of 12 jurors is not convinced of his guilt? The model code would permit verdicts to be returned if concurred in by two-thirds, in less than penitentiary cases; if by five-sixths in felony cases; while retaining the ancient unanimity rule in capital offenses.

Provides Alternate Jurors

Why should the criminal have the benefit of a new trial at the expense of the state, it is asked, if one of the jurors is disqualified or passes on during a trial? The model code provides alternate jurors to take care of such emergencies. A number of states have already adopted the plan. Dozens of other proposals for preventing delays are also included.

Again, it is asked why defendants should have the benefit of complex procedure, leading to countless technicalities and the delay of justice, as experienced in most state courts at present. Delay always works against the innocent.

The model code provides such changes as the following, to speed justice: Waiver of jury trial at the request of defendant; optional substitution of the simple prosecution by "information," for the complicated and cumbersome grand jury; simplified indictments, which strip old-fashioned legal verbiage—running to many typewritten pages—to the bone and end hair-splitting over phraseology; simplified procedure for review of cases, to abolish technical abuses.

In many states where defendants are not required to take the stand the prosecution counsel is especially forbade to comment on the revealing fact. The model code would give prosecutors such right.

Many states do not permit judges to comment on evidence to guide jurors, thus gagging the man most competent to give them aid.

The institute's model code was completed in 1930, not with the idea of being accepted in whole by any state, but as a series of model laws from which the 48 states can pick. Already the "blueprints of reform" contained in the code have been utilized by many states.

Killer of Policeman Sentenced

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—William G. Vogel, 25, convicted a week ago of the murder of Patrolman George L. Gerhard, today was sentenced to the electric chair the week of Jan 15, next.

The policeman was killed during the holdup of a cordial shop at 430 Amsterdam Avenue Dec. 14, 1932. No eye witnesses testified they saw Vogel commit the murder, but several said they saw him come out of the place with a revolver in his hand shortly after the shooting.

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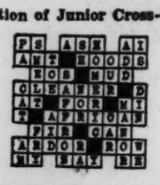

'Our Feet in Cement of Past,' Western Inflationist Tells Ely

Oklahoma Man Replies to Massachusetts Governor's Radio Bid for Better Understanding Between East and West With Attack on 'Sound Money'

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's radio bid in the name of Massachusetts for interchange of viewpoints between the East and the middle West has been answered with the zip and gusto characteristic of the latter area.

One, Mr. William C. Newman, Box 350, Okmulgee, Okla., set forth the problems of the Great Plains so ably that Governor Ely has issued it as Exhibit A in his experiment of sowing mutual understanding between the two sections.

Though the once glamorous western pioneer has lost much of his picturesqueness among his cattle, his wheat, his corn and his hogs, he has nevertheless retained one stubborn fiber of the pioneer, if Mr. Newman's letter is an example. It is the fiber of adventurous thought that bites through tradition and shibboleths, as the early axes bit through the century-aged trees.

And this westerner's ax was whetted for what he deems the shibboleth of "sound money." Interpreting Governor Ely's speech as a plea for this "sound money," he identifies it as the money of the banker and the arch foe of the western farmer.

At Root of Woes

It is at the root of the Westerners' woes, he declared. "Sound money" or money linked to the one commodity, gold, is stable for the banker, the creditor and the financier, but it is the pinchers that squeeze the farmer dry between falling income and fixed debts.

To the farmer, he said, this money represents a liar and cheat, which in the last seven years has varied its purchasing power from 100 to 167.8.

In uncompromising terms he called for an end to the linking of money unchangeably to gold, and to the dreary history of bankruptcies and niggardly livelihood simply because the fluctuations between the farmers' property values and his debts cannot be steadied.

These perennial fluctuations have already shaken the nation with three political shocks, the Greenback movement, the Populist Party and the Non-Parisan League, and Mr. Newman indicated that these shocks would be repeated with increasing strength unless a fair balance is effected.

To Mr. Newman the farmer has been long on the rack, suffering more intensely as the spread widens between his income and costs. To Mr. Newman the farmer has witnessed the windows of his dreams shuttered by a strange economic inequity, he has witnessed the fertile, potash soil of his Great Plains produce the irony of a golden harvest in which the gold is a mirage.

Calls for Inflation

And to end this condition, Mr. Newman calls uncompromisingly for inflation.

"Less impressed or frightened by terms, less addicted to sticking our feet in the cement of the past, less fearful of pioneering, less given to looking with awe on the great or the successful—or rather fortunate—and consequently making light of their taboos, our people do not hesitate to call the process of raising price 'inflation,'" Mr. Newman declared. "The East, while knowing a rise in the price level is desirable, is indeed the sine qua non of recovry, yet turns thumbs down on 'inflation.'

"The word inflation is properly used when applied to a process, whether willed and planned or resulting from an expansion of credit, which results in a consistent and general rise in the average commodity price level. This is what we understand by inflation and laugh up our sleeves when we note the general confusion in the East over the use of the term."

When the Westerner hears certain Easterners talk about stable money, a search is made for something in the wood pile, for, according to Mr. Newman, the stable money men of the East realize that their so-called "sound money" is sound solely in reference to debts.

"Stability of money we feel is only obtainable," the Westerner writes, "and that only approximately, when money acts as a measure of value as between commodities generally and a given commodity and permits the settlement of debts in terms of the average of all commodities.

Tied to One Commodity

"Such stability as is provided by tying our money unchangeably to one commodity (gold) causes that commodity in periods of uneasiness to be sought to such an extent that everything else needed by man for his existence and comfort declines in price progressively, causing factories to shut down, men to be thrown out of employment, equities to decline, secure debts to become insecure and conditions generally to become thoroughly demoralized."

Thus a basic difference in viewpoint is unequivocally set forth. The West, land of debtors and small producers, views gold as the cause of most of its troubles, the inflater of what it has to pay and the deflator of what it must pay with. On the other hand, the East certainly, more the land of the creditor and the financier, views gold as the inflater of what it gets and the stabilizer of its bonds and securities.

Mr. Newman suggested that the average Easterner knows less of the West than does the Westerner of the East. The Westerner, according to Mr. Newman, follows the concerns of the East, knows its great figures—its Roosevelts, its Wagners, its McKees—journeys there often, whereas the Easterner seldom turns his radiator cap West. Implicit in the message of Mr. Newman is the suggestion that if the Easterner had the task of nurturing the seed against blight, tornadoes, locusts and drought, if he had the task of successfully raising golden ears of corn and then finding them so cheap that the fires can be stoked with them, then the two sections might attain real understanding.

Said Governor Ely in publishing this letter,

"Believing that the layman's expression of the viewpoint of the West may be read with interest by the people and having the permission of the writer, I am making it public. This letter quite well expresses the sentiment of a large majority of the replies. Some of the other letters expressing the same sentiment were not so mild in tone."

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Now He Has Two of Them After Him

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Roosevelt Rallies Churches To Defend Social Justice

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's address made last night before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America:

I am honored by the privilege of speaking to the delegated representatives of 25 Christian denominations assembled here on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. In this quarter of a century you have surrendered no individual creed, but at the same time you have been creating a much-needed union that seeks to better the social and moral conditions of all the people of America.

During a quarter of a century more greatly controlled by the spirit of conquest and greed than any similar period since the American and the French revolutions you have survived and grown. You have come through to the threshold of a new era in which your churches and the other churches—Gentile and Jew—recognize and stand ready to lead in a new war of peace—the war for social justice.

Christianity was born in and of an era notable for the great gulf that separated the privileged from the underprivileged of the world of 2000 years ago—an era of demarcation between conquerors and conquered; between caste and caste; between warring philosophies based on the theories of logicians rather than on practical humanities. The early churches were united in a social ideal.

Many Steps Gained Through the Centuries

Although through all the centuries we know of many periods when civilization has slipped a step backward, yet I am confident that over the sum of the centuries we have gained many steps for every one we have lost.

Now, once more, we are embarking on another voyage into the realm of human contacts. That human agency which we call government is seeking through social and economic means the same goal which the churches are seeking through social and spiritual means.

If I were asked to state the great objective which church and state are both demanding for the sake of every man and woman and child in this country, I would say that great objective is "a more abundant life."

The early Christians challenged the pagan ethics of Greece and of Rome; we are wholly ready to challenge the pagan ethics that are represented in many phases of our boasted modern civilization. We have called on enlightened business judgment, on understanding labor and on intelligent agriculture to provide a more equitable balance of the abundant life between all elements of the community.

We recognize the right of the individual to seek and to obtain his own fair wage, his own fair profit, in his own fair way—just so long as in the doing of it he shall not push down nor hold down his neighbor. And at the same time, we are as one in calling for collective effort on broad lines of social planning—a collective effort which is wholly in accord with the social teachings of Christianity.

New Generation Ready to Help Elders

This new generation of ours stands ready to help us. They may not be as ready as were their fathers and mothers to accept the outward requirements or even many of the ancient observances of the several churches, yet I truly believe that these same churches can find in them a stronger support for the fundamentals of social betterment than many of the older generation are willing to concede.

This younger generation is not satisfied with the exposure of those in high places who seek to line their own nests with other people's money, to cheat their government of its just dues or to break the spirit of the law while observing its legalistic letter. This new generation seeks action—action by collective government and by individual education, toward the ending of practices such as these.

This new generation, for example, is not content with teachings against that vile form of collective murder—lynch law—which has broken out in our midst anew. We know that it is murder, and a deliberate and definite disobedience of the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." We do not excuse those in high places or in low who condone lynch law.

Certainty of Justice Must Be Reëstablished

But a thinking America goes further. It seeks a government of its own that will be sufficiently strong to protect the prisoner and at the same time to crystallize a public opinion so clear that government of all kinds will be compelled to practice a more certain justice. The judicial function of government is the protection of the individual and of the community through quick and certain justice. That function in many places has fallen into a state of disrepair. It must be a part of our program to reëstablish it.

From the bottom of my heart I believe that this beloved country of ours is entering upon a time of great gain. That gain can well include a greater material prosperity if we take care that it is a prosperity for 120,000,000 human beings and not a prosperity for the top of the pyramid alone. It can be a prosperity socially controlled for the common good. It can be a prosperity built on spiritual and social values rather than on special privilege and special power.

Toward that new definition of prosperity the churches and the governments, while wholly separate in their functioning, can work hand in hand. Government can ask the churches to stress in their teaching the ideals of social justice, while at the same time government guarantees to the churches—Gentile and Jew—the right to worship God in their own way. The churches, while they remain wholly free from even the suggestion of interference in government, can at the same time teach their millions of followers that they have the right to demand of the government of their own choosing the maintenance and furtherance of "a more abundant life." State and church are rightly united in a common aim. With the help of God, we are on the road toward it.

President Condemns Condoning of Lynching

(Continued from Page 1)

achievement of the drys. It was the liquor traffic that wrote the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution. Repeal up or repeal down, liquor is a peculiar problem. It is a problem that, however dealt with locally, is also national and must be regarded accordingly. Speaking for myself and for others who may be of the same opinion, we do not recognize in the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment the defeat of our cause. Dry victories may be expected in local communities, in counties and states throughout the country."

Despite the apparent defeat of the prohibition movement, Dr. Poling declared that "beverage alcohol is on the way out. Continual decline of the traffic," he said, "will be largely due to the individual's normal desire to promote his own end and his children's well-being."

Concern was expressed by many of the delegates attending this interchurch gathering that the return of the legalized traffic would be accompanied by many of the undesirable conditions that antedated the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dr. Fred B. Smith, former chairman of the Committee of One Thousand for Law Enforcement, declared that the return of legalized liquor will bring in its wake "another wave of ruthless violation by the organized liquor dealers and dispensers. It is to be hoped," Dr. Smith concluded, "that there is none among us so foolish as to believe that these fancy new methods of control of the sale of liquor will be observed any more than were the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act."

The efforts of the Administration to achieve economic recovery were extolled at today's meeting by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Taking into account the criticisms now being leveled at certain policies of the Government, Mr. Wallace declared that "the problem of statesmanship is to mold a policy leading toward a higher state for humanity, and to stick by that policy and make it seem desirable to the people in spite of short-time political pressure to the contrary. True statesmanship and true religion, therefore, have very much in common."

Mr. Wallace challenged the churches to "furnish the spiritually hungry people with something which is truer and more compelling than the 'dog eat dog' philosophy of the classical economist."

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New Head of RFC Is Found Indebted To the Chase Bank

Pecora Brings Out That Railroad Loans by Couch Aided Bank

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — Testimony before the Senate Banking Committee today revealed that Mr. Harvey C. Couch, director of the RFC, which has lent millions of dollars to railroads, is indebted to the Chase has benefited materially by the federal loans to the carriers.

A letter was read from Mr. Couch to Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the committee, denying that anything "irregular" had occurred in connection with his membership on the RFC, his obligations to the Chase bank, and his lifelong friendship with Mr. Charles S. McCain, chairman of the Chase board of directors.

Another confidential letter was put in the record dated Aug. 16, 1932, stating that the $5,000,000 RFC loan to the Wabash Railroad had just been put through. Mr. McCain's testimony showed that the Wabash was then in receivership, and owing the Chase bank $1,500,000.

Comment Comes Later

Revelations came so thick upon the committee that no comment on the singular interconnection of financial strings was made. The facts were simply laid on the table as brought out, but undoubtedly will, cause reverberations for a long time to come. Here are some of the high points of the testimony:

Mr. Couch was a heavy participator, with Mr. McCain and others, in a big railroad syndicate back in 1928 which merged the Louisiana & Arkansas Railroad and the Louisiana Railroad & Navigation Company, whose methods brought caustic comment from Mr. Joseph Eastman, member of the I. C. C., when it was consummated.

Mr. Couch from 1928 on was heavily in debt to the Chase bank, of which he was then director, and at one time his obligations were undercollateralized for a period of six months, bringing criticism from federal bank examiners, and a written remonstrance from fellow directors.

Mr. Couch, through a joint account with Mr. C. H. Moses, a lawyer, is still in debt to the Chase bank to the amount of $153,000; his individual peak indebtedness having reached $338,525 in September, 1929.

Left to Go to RFC

Mr. Couch resigned his connection with Chase to go to the FRC, February, 1932, where an aggregate of some $10,000,000 to $11,000,000 of loans have since been made to railroads. Mr. Ferdinand Pecora's impersonal questioning brought out that in the case of the Wabash, at any rate, the Chase bank was heavily interested, having put up $3,000,000 of a $10,000,000 loan to the railroad. As a result of an RFC loan of $5,000,000 to the Wabash in receivership, the Chase position as creditor was materially improved.

In the personal letter from Mr. Couch to Mr. McCain of Aug. 16, 1932, dated from the RFC offices, the former said, in part:

"We are getting along very well here. Are tremendously busy. These liquidation projects are very interesting; they call for a lot of thought and are going to be very educational and helpful in the future. We finally made the Wabash loan after a lot of discussion. Under the circumstances it was the thing to do, I think."

Mr. Couch's letter to Senator Fletcher, dated Oct. 21, but read today, denied any irregularity in the foregoing communication. A statement made by Mr. Couch to the press in October, and also read into the record without comment, said the earlier letter was purely personal, and did not refer to RFC matters in any way.

Mr. Couch has offered to appear before the Senate committee.

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Vermont Board Approves Large Bridge Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 7—The Vermont Advisory Board of the Federal Public Works Administration has approved applications for $1,250,000, subject to the outcome of a survey which government engineers are making, for the construction of a highway bridge between Alburg, Vt., and Rouses Point, N. Y., crossing Lake Champlain, and for a similar bridge spanning Missisquoi Bay, another part of the lake four miles to the east, between East Alburg and West Swanton, Vt. The grants would provide also for a highway between the two bridges, making a continuous highway between the Vermont and New York mainlands.

Government engineers have gone over the plans and checked traffic and the War Department has approved a lift draw for the Rouses Point bridge. Charters for the two bridges are privately owned, but the State would have to acquire them, it is understood, to secure the federal grants. The State would own the bridges after the grants had been repaid out of toll revenue.

French Airmada Presses On

ZINDER, Western Sudan, Africa, Dec. 7 (AP)—Homeward bound from Bangui, French Congo, the French Black Squadron of 28 planes arrived here today from Fort Lamy, French Congo.

"WHAT MRS. EDDY said to MR. ARTHUR BRISBANE"
This famous interview of 25 years ago is now available. An historical and intimate portrait. 14 illus. Cloth $1 (6 for $5). Full Leather $2 (6 for $10). For sale in Reading Rooms or direct by mail, prepaid upon receipt of price. M. E. PAIGE, Publisher, 500 5th Ave., N Y City

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ALBANY, NEW YORK

Sheboygan Debtors Get Early Christmas Gifts

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Dec. 7 (AP)—Mr. Albert Altmeyer, retired grocery store and meat market operator at Sheboygan Falls, believes in spreading Christmas cheer early.

He sent 165 former patrons notice that bills totaling $3500 had been canceled and his books burned.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Maine Girls to Send Tree to White House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 7—Portland Girl Scouts will assist in speeding by airplane to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt next week a Christmas tree to brighten up the White House, according to plans announced by members of the White Mountain Troop of Girl Scouts of Lancaster, N. H.

Four young members of the troop first conceived the idea when the honorary president of their organization, Mrs. Roosevelt, was a visitor at Lancaster, N. H., last summer. They enlisted the aid of the county farm bureau agent and a perfect six-foot fir was selected and designated with a bright red ribbon and red tag marked "Mrs. Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D. C."

Next week the girls will cut the tree themselves and deliver it to Girl Scouts here, who, in turn, will send it by way of the Boston-Maine Airways, Inc., to Boston, where it will continue its journey by air to New York and Washington.

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Park Square Building, Boston

'Mountain' Built To Test Stability Of Ford '34 Model

Speed of 90 Miles an Hour Attained in New Cars of Handsome Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 7—"Mahomet" took a back seat at the official demonstration of the newest Ford model here yesterday as mechanics raced the 1934 model over a "mountain" that Henry Ford had built at the Ford Airport.

While 100 editors, writers and photographers looked on, the new cars, capable of making 90 miles an hour with power to spare, were put through a series of breath-taking stunts. Figuring that the flying field was too tame, Mr. Ford out-Mahometed Mahomet by building a mountain over which the cars were hurtled. The mountain was a series of ramps and slides built over the top of the aviation station.

One of the most interesting features was Mr. Ford's answer to independent springing of wheels, a device being developed by other manufacturers. The transverse spring between body and chassis, embodied in Ford cars since the earliest models, has been improved and put forth as meeting many demands for riding comfort. Tests were made to show that a chassis sprung on transverse leaves will permit individual wheels to absorb shocks without sending the disturbance throughout the car. Mr. Ford has always contended that the transverse was superior to the elliptic spring.

Transverse Spring

Thus Mr. Ford has given the world a new topic of discussion. Is the transverse spring, mounted on the chassis and forming a cushion for the body of the car, capable of performing the functions expected of independent springing?

Mr. Ford said that the transverse design permits free and easy action of all four wheels because the springs are attached to the axles at their outer flexible tips. "This construction retains the important advantages of the solid axle and yet minimizes road shocks transmitted to the frame and body because the shocks are absorbed first by the most sensitive part of the spring," he said.

The new Ford V-8s, which are $5 to $35 higher than this year's models, and are to be displayed for the first time by the 7000 Ford dealers on Saturday, "are the best we ever built," Mr. Ford said. Test runs have given 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline at 45 miles per hour. Down-draft carburetion and dual intake are credited with increasing engine power 12 per cent, giving more speed, quicker acceleration and smoother performanace.

The new Ford ventilation system is controlled at both front and rear windows. When ventilation is desired the window glass is raised to the top. Then the handle is given an additional half turn. This slides glass back horizontally to form an narrow slot between the glass and the frame. Through this slot air is drawn out by the forward motion of the car.

The lines of the new models have been refined by a newly designed radiator shell, grille and other features. The lines are symmetrical but not as radically as those announced for other cars. Fenders on de luxe cars now are in color to harmonize with body colors. Interiors reveal new tufted upholstery and garnish moldings, a cove-type head lining, new instrument panel, arm rests, door pulls and hardware. Sun visors are provided in all closed cars, those in the de luxe cars being swivel type to prevent glare both from the front and sides. Eleven body types are available. The victorian body has been newly designed to afford additional passenger room. A large luggage compartment is provided in the rear.

While it was announced that there would be an advance in the price schedule for passenger cars, a downward revision of from $20 to $30 will obtain for Ford trucks.

Over a 15,000-mile telephonic hookup today Henry and Edsel were scheduled to tell 7000 dealers throughout the United States about the new models.

Proudly Joining the 1934 Motorcar Parade

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The New De Luxe Ford Tudor

Proposed Measure For Maine Lottery Opposed by Grange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 7—Concerted opposition to the proposed measure for setting up a legalized state lottery at the special session of the Maine Legislature was presented by the Maine State Grange in the form of a resolution adopted at a meeting here.

The resolution declared the State Grange is "unalterably opposed to the enactment of any legislation permitting or legalizing any state lottery, even if done under the specious plea of necessity for more revenue."

Although it was reported the proposed system would net $1,000,000 a month to the State, the Grange members steadfastly refused to nibble at the "bait" which would take so much money from the pockets of Maine's people.

Members went on record as declaring "we do not believe the financial position of our State is so serious as to warrant any such illegal or demoralizing method of securing revenue, and we urge our members, whether in or out of the Legislature, to use every honest endeavor to prevent the passage of such pernicious legislation." The Grance's reference to "illegal" methods reverted to that part of its resolution stating "there is now and has been for many years, a federal law against lotteries as well as stringent state laws against all forms of gambling, including lotteries."

Members also adopted resolutions relating to the sales tax and liquor. The State Grange opposes the proposed sales tax. The body reiterated its stand for "absolute prohibition" and declared its opposition to "either temporary legislation permitting limited sale of liquor or the repeal of the present state prohibitory laws."

Resigns as Minister To Czechoslovakia

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

Francis White

Quits Diplomatic Post Because He Lacks Interest in European Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Mr. Francis White has resigned as Minister to Czechoslovakia and is now en route from Prague to the United States.

Most of Mr. White's diplomatic career has been spent as an expert on Latin-American and South American affairs. His resignation is said to have been prompted by his lack of interest in European affairs.

Idle Nevada Mines Reopening With Advances in Price of Gold

Silver Mines at Tonopah Ship From Three to Five Cars of Ore Each Week While Small Operators Find Profit in Working Abandoned Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev. — The steadily upward trend of the price of gold is solving the "making a living" problem for Nevada miners and prospectors. Mines that have been idle for years are being revived and are again producing pay ore.

Leasers working in the big silver mines at Tonopah are speeding up production and are now shipping from three to five cars of ore a week. Where heretofore these leasers seldom made more than fair wages they are now, at present price of silver and gold, able to put aside a substantial amount for a "rainy day." They are able to do this because all Tonopah ore carries one ounce of gold to every 100 ounces of silver, which means the leaser is now getting around 75 cents an ounce for his product.

However, all of the increased production of gold in this territory is not coming from the big mines. Much of it comes from small operations scattered through the hills and from abandoned camps. There are a few of what are called "family" mines, one such is operated by a widow and her two sons. The sons do the mining and the mucking while their mother does the hoisting of the ore and the waste material. It is not an easy task for a strong man to twist a hoist crank say nothing of a woman.

Another small operation that will serve as a good example of what the new price of gold is doing for miners with little capital but plenty of courage and resourcefulness is one conducted by four veteran gold diggers at the old abandoned camp of Bellehelen, 60 miles east of Tonopah. Here C. A. Anderson, George and James Craig and R. H. Murphy are operating a small gold mill which they constructed themselves at a cost of less than $500. The first 30 days' run of the little mill, which has a capacity of only three tons every eight hours, $1500 in gold concentrates were produced. The four men own and operate the mill jointly but each mines his own ore and trucks it to the mill, where, as soon as one partner completes a run, the plant is "washed up" and one of the others takes it over for a run. An "Australian" concentrator is used, which concentrates the material to an average of $5 a pound.

Bellehelen, nestling among the Kawich hills, was named after the main character in one of Mr. B. M. Bower's novels of western life.

Congo Gold Mining Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—A message from the Belgian Congo states that the management of the Kilo-Moto gold mines will shortly begin the working of new gold seams in the Kibali-Ituri region.

Boston Snapshots

Radio and Royalty—It used to be "the power of the press" but in this case it is "the power of the air" which will move a King from his throne. The King Philip had settled down for its long winter sleep at T Wharf—and now comes Seth Parker in his schooner to dislodge her ignominiously! While the Dorothy Bradford looks on blushingly—for her white paint has peeled here and there, revealing a delicate subcutaneous salmon shade here and there—the King will be towed away and the Seth Parker will moor in her place.

The schooner is really expected on Friday. It will remain at T Wharf until after the regular Tuesday broadcast has been staged in its cabin.

* * *

Lecturing on Russia—In the course of grinding out 15,000 feet of standard film and 10,000 of 16 - millimeter gauge, in Russia, Tom Cobb and Julien Bryan ran into a number of amusing incidents. Once an American clubwoman approached their guide and said: "I am going to lecture on Russia when I get home but I can only spend five days in the country, three here and two in Leningrad. I'd like you to tell me the answers to a few of the questions which they'll probably ask. For one thing, tell me this—Was Catherine the Great a Commnist?"

Julien Bryan, who will show some of his films at Symphony Hall next Thursday, feels competent to answer this query—if anyone will ask him.

* * *

Coast to Coast in 20 Minutes—It is a far cry from the covered-wagon journeys across the continent to the 20-hour trips made by the Boeing planes of the United Air Lines. To make the trip even shorter, however, this company has just prepared a film which takes observers from coast to coast in something like 20 minutes. Beginning with flashes of wagon trains, early locomotives and pony express riders, the film proceeds to the Boeing factory and then to Pacific airports before beginning the actual flight.

Once in the air, a procession of great cities and famous landmarks, punctuated by explanatory maps, passes across the screen. It's a fine lesson in geography.

The picture was seen in the Whitcomb Travel Agency in the University Club building. But Mr. Whitcomb is prepared to show it to schools, clubs or other groups anywhere in the city free of charge.

* * *

"Weather or Not"—The weather during the past week has not been particularly inviting as far as air travel goes. But perhaps it only gave intending travelers to the Pacific an added urge toward speed. At any rate, in a single agency seven transcontinental air tickets have been purchased during the last three days.

* * *

Not Sitting on Mast—A wreck resting in a less convenient position than the Nancy at Nantasket, is the Port Hunter which has been reposing on the bottom of Vineyard Sound since the war. When it was rumored recently that the ship's cargo of railroad locomotives, rubber boots, clothing, freight cars and automobiles, was being removed by unauthorized persons, the owners requested the United States marshal to appoint a watchman to guard against such depredations. It was pointed out that such a guardian of the property might have to be either a deep sea diver or a flag pole sitter. It has not been necessary, however, to station anyone on the mast. Instead a barge has been moored above the wreck for the accommodation of the man appointed. As far as we are concerned we should rather like to see the appearance of an automobile of 1918 model after 15 years under water. The market for these cars could not be very attractive.

* * *

"Going Down"—Among the scheduled activities of the Appalachian Mountain Club there is one we should particularly enjoy seeing. It is described in the bulletin in this fashion: "Crawford Notch. In the event of sufficient snow there will be instruction for novices and informal downhill races for men and women interested in competitive skiing."

As far as we are concerned, we know that any skiing done by us downhill through Crawford Notch would be more than "informal"!

Canadian Club Hears Munro

Dr. Henry Fraser Munro, superintendent of education in Nova Scotia, was the principal speaker at the thirty-third annual dinner and ladies' night of the Canadian Club of Boston, held in the Hotel Somerset last night. Dr. Munro, who spoke on solution of world problems, was introduced by Sir Herbert Ames, former member of the Canadian Parliament and for seven years financial director of the League of Nations.

Merrily they sing..

. . . and happy they'll be on Christmas morning if they're lucky enough to find Waterman's among their gifts.

The world's finest writing instrument—and the most useful kind of a gift! A wide range of beautiful colorings . . . a choice of 7 points to suit every style of handwriting.

See the complete Waterman's line at local stores everywhere. Pens at $2.75, $3.50, $5, $7, $10. Pencils to match . . . $1 to $5.

Waterman's

Sears The Practical GIFT STORE FOR MEN

Sensible-Useful Gifts-All at Prices You Feel Like Paying!

Men's Opera Style Leather Slippers

Black, Blue and Brown

The aristocrat gift—always given a hearty welcome by every man who receives a pair of them. Smartly made—correctly sized, 6 to 11—and with rubber heels.

$1.98

Romeo Slippers $1.79
Popular Everett slippers included. Soft kid, with roomy toes and flexible sewed oak-tanned soles. Rubber heels. Sizes 6 to 11.

Felt Slippers 59c
For men—Hi-lo style collar—gray felt uppers, with flexible soft padded chrome leather sole. Sizes from 6 to 11.

Leather Slippers 98c
A practical gift for men. Chrome-tanned brown elk leather uppers and soft padded chrome leather soles. Sizes 6 to 11.

Men's Suede Leather Blouse $6.95
A popular gift. A practical gift. One that will be warmly welcomed. Knit collar, cuffs and waistband.

Horsehide Leather Coats $15.50
Every coat genuine front, quarter horsehide. One of the warmest gifts that you can think of for a man.

Rainproof Trench Coats $3.29
Small in price, but with a lot of real service built into every coat. Smart looking coats.

All Wool Cossack Blouses $3.75
Built like more expensive cossack blouses, with deep pockets. The Christmas gift you know will satisfy.

Men's Pioneer Garter Sets 98c
Includes suspenders. Plain and fancy in holiday box.

Men's Silk Tie and Hankie 98c
Hand tailored sets. Plain colors or fancy patterns in holiday box.

Men's Pioneer Garters 49c
Easy, long - stretch pigskin pad. Single and double grip.

Men's Pioneer Suspenders 98c
All elastic. Wide and narrow web. Braided and leather ends.

Men's Hand Tailored Ties in New Patterns

Dots, Stripes and Figured Patterns

59c

Newest Shades

How about TIES? Remember when shopping for "his" Christmas gift you can't go wrong when you select these ties. One of the finest assortments we have ever shown—especially at so little money as 59c each. Every tie hand-tailored in an expensive manner despite our very low price.

Men's Silk Scarfs $1.19
Smartly made in all the newest shades and patterns.

Men's Belt and Buckle 98c
Popular Pioneer set. All leather belt and initial buckle. Sizes 30 to 42.

Men's Zip-Clip Belts 98c
A new and dependable cowhide on swaydoe leather. Sizes 30 to 42.

Men's Silk Garters 98c
A practical gift. Firmly made, with gold-plated mountings. Set in wooden box.

Men's Slip-on Sweaters $2.98
The type of brush wool sweater men like to receive. New shades of brown, blue, gray. Sizes 36 to 46.

Men's Fur Lined Gloves $2.45
Remarkably fine quality of capeskin, in black or brown. Sizes 8 to 10½. A gift well worth while.

Men's Pigskin Gloves $2.45
A grade of pigskin that seldom sells for so low a price. Sizes 7½ to 10½.

Men's Leather Coats $8.45
A coat that defies wind and stormy weather. Big roomy pockets. Sizes 34 to 44. Black.

SEARS Will Gladly CASH Your Christmas Club Check

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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
BOSTON—Audubon Road and Brookline Avenue
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THESE ITEMS ON SALE IN SEARS BOSTON AND CAMBRIDGE STORES. SHOP AT YOUR NEAREST STORE.

President's Gold Policy Held To Be Present Basis of NRA Reversion

NRA Declared Catastrophic In Effect on Free America

Puts Premium on Wages Without Work, Profits Without Enterprise, and Will Stunt Nation's Growth, Industrial Spokesman Says

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—The American people have before them "a prolonged period of collectivist experimentation," with controlling groups that now direct the thought of the nation "agreed upon the principle of expropriation of industrial profits," according to Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Dr. Jordan holds that, "the foundation stones for the structure of centralized governmental administration of the economic life of the entire nation have been laid in the legislation now on the statute books," and that the purpose and directions of this control already are evident.

"I interpret the present situation and all its implications as the most serious catastrophe that has occurred in our history and perhaps the most profound that has ever overtaken a great people," he declared before the New York University Alumni extension conference discussing the interpretation and analysis of the recovery program here last night.

If, as the Administration in Washington has said, it wants criticism of its policies, it got it from the man who may be regarded as the official spokesman for the biggest American industries.

The End of Initiative

Dr. Jordan declared that to him the New Deal marks the end of an unparalleled adventure in the organization of American "free-created entities."

"I see in it," he said, "the close of an era of expansion without precedent, the decline of the power and prestige of the United States as an exemplar of the creative forces of free institutions. There will probably be a good measure of recovery—possibly a rapid speculative revival under the influence of the inflationary forces that are implicit in the situation, but the background of the position of industrial management . . . will not be materially altered, and its old outlines restored within our time.

"I do not believe that the tendencies which have found expression in the economic policies of the Administration and in the public attitude toward industry which underlies them are likely to be checked by any effective protest or opposition, for there is neither the necessary understanding nor the desire. They are fully accepted and supported by the American people.

New Triumvirate Emerges

"The rôle of the inventor, investor and enterpriser in economic advancement are minimized or regarded as a menace, and the consumer, the machine operative and the farmer are envisaged as the triumvirate who must henceforth determine the destiny and dictate the direction of industry in the interest of society as a whole. . . .

"This anti-industrial psychosis is essentially the expression of incapacity which usually accompanies declining enterprises and creative power of a people. It puts a premium upon assurance of security by some external agency or authority . . . which, in the present situation, will guarantee wages without work, income without effort, and profits without enterprise. . . .

"In their present form and application, the monetary policies of the Administration, like its other policies, are based upon the same anti-industrial complex out of which its political power emanates and expresses the same structure of economic theory which its whole program embodies.

"They involve the same emotional antagonism toward saving, capital investment and industrial enterprise; the same fear and prejudice toward the productivity of machine industry and the financial process underlying its development, and they, together with the other parts of the Administration program, unite the great debtor groups—the farmers, the unemployed, the small home owners—in a common purpose of compelling redistribution of wealth and income by expropriation of those whom they regard as the exploiting creditor group—the employers or owners of industrial enterprises and the bankers.

Loyalty by Special Favor

"The support of each group is being secured by special favors," he said. "They are being rendered dependent upon the Federal Government for support or for special protection. If they protest, as farmers and labor have recently, at some part of the program like the NRA, it will not be because they do not believe in it, but because it is not being applied rapidly and drastically enough to serve their purposes. . . .

"When the government undertakes to manage industry, it must manage all factors," he said. "An economic system cannot operate part free and part controlled. In so large a country, with such diversified sectional interests and such differences in economic conditions and population, it is not impossible that any determined effort of a central government to enforce uniformity of conditions and the exercise of arbitrary authority over individual action may end in civil war and dissolution of the federal structure.

"By arraigning farmers against urban workers, small business against lawyers, small communities against big cities in an attempt to create an artificial uniformity, or rectifying inequalities by central authority, the basis for federal economic, if not political, secession is laid, for centralizati n is fundamentally opposed to the underlying tendencies of economic forces today."

Western Packers Grant 10 P. C. Rise

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Dec. 7

HIGHER wages today brought cheer to thousands of male employees of the packing industry. Topping the list of companies that announced increases approximating 10 per cent were Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Wilson & Co. About 18,000 men were affected.

Some 1500 workmen are affected by the 10 per cent rise at the Armour plant in South St. Paul, while 1800 at the Swift plant there enjoyed a similar increase, as did employees of these companies at St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, East St. Louis, and Omaha. At Omaha the Cudahy Company granted a similar increase, as did Armour at Kansas City.

Fess Says Roosevelt Out Three Years Hence

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 7 (AP)—Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, assistant Republican leader in the Senate, has told Ohio Republican leaders that Franklin D. Roosevelt will not be President more than three years from now.

Senator Fess denounced the Administration's monetary course, the operation of the federal relief program and the national recovery program. "No government," he said, "can spend itself into prosperity."

After All, a Dollar's Value Means Only What It Will Buy

Average Man Knows Only That Prices Are High or Low—Only Economists Bother About Gold Content—Charts Tell the Story

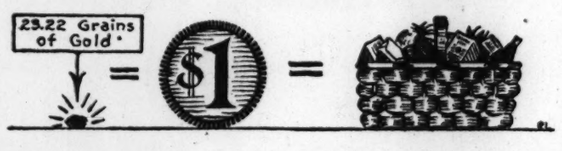
What has the President's gold-buying policy to do with the price of a loaf of bread? What is all the row about "managed currency"?

Universal questions these days! A brief examination of the fundamentals of the problem may help readers to get some glimpse of "what it's all about."

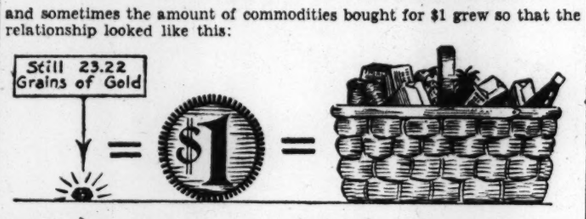
Without attempting to discuss other related factors such as world trade, production, and distribution of labor, the Monitor here presents an outline of the underlying monetary issue.

* * *

When the United States was on the gold standard, one ounce of gold was, according to law, worth $20.67, or to put it in another way, one dollar's worth of gold weighed 23.22 grains. This gold content, or price, never varied. The amount of commodities which $1 could buy, however, did vary, so that sometimes the relation between a dollar's worth of gold, the dollar itself, and a dollar's worth of commodities looked like this:



and sometimes the amount of commodities bought for $1 grew so that the relationship looked like this:

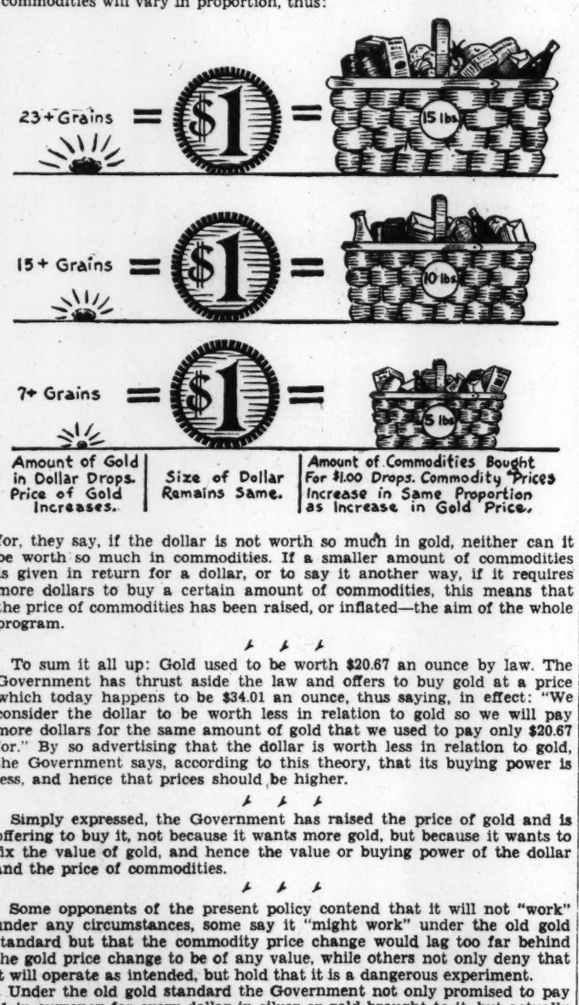


depending from day to day on the supply and demand of commodities, and, as one theory has it, over a long period by the total amount of monetary gold in the world and the total amount of money in circulation. With the relation between gold and the dollar constant there was, it is contended, no sure or immediate means of keeping the general commodity price level from its wild fluctuations.

* * *

Under the Administration's "managed currency" or "gold-buying" program the gold content of the dollar, or in other words the price of gold, is set day by day through the machinery of announcing that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will pay such and such a figure for an ounce of it. (By gold content of the dollar is not meant the actual amount of metallic gold to be found in the currency we use but the amount or weight of gold which each $1 in currency will buy.) By thus fixing the price of an ounce of gold in terms of dollars, according to this theory, the value of the dollar is fixed in terms of gold, and hence, they say, the value of commodities is fixed in terms of dollars.

For example, by varying the price of gold, or saying it the other way, the amount of gold which one dollar will buy, it is held that the price of commodities will vary in proportion, thus:



Amount of Gold in Dollar Drops. Price of Gold Increases.	Size of Dollar Remains Same.	Amount of Commodities Bought For $1.00 Drops. Commodity Prices Increase in Same Proportion as Increase in Gold Price.

for, they say, if the dollar is not worth so much in gold, neither can it be worth so much in commodities. If a smaller amount of commodities is given in return for a dollar, or to say it another way, if it requires more dollars to buy a certain amount of commodities, this means that the price of commodities has been raised, or inflated—the aim of the whole program.

* * *

To sum it all up: Gold used to be worth $20.67 an ounce by law. The Government has thrust aside the law and offers to buy gold at a price which today happens to be $34.01 an ounce, thus saying, in effect: "We consider the dollar to be worth less in relation to gold so we will pay more dollars for the same amount of gold that we used to pay only $20.67 for." By so advertising that the dollar is worth less in relation to gold, the Government says, according to this theory, that its buying power is less, and hence that prices should be higher.

* * *

Simply expressed, the Government has raised the price of gold and is offering to buy it, not because it wants more gold, but because it wants to fix the value of gold, and hence the value or buying power of the dollar and the price of commodities.

* * *

Some opponents of the present policy contend that it will not "work" under any circumstances, some say it "might work" under the old gold standard but that the commodity price change would lag too far behind the gold price change to be of any value, while others not only deny that it will operate as intended, but hold that it is a dangerous experiment.

Under the old gold standard the Government not only promised to pay $1 in currency for every dollar in silver or gold brought to it, but actually did pay out this gold on demand for the full face value of the currency, thus proving, or supporting, its fixed price for gold. It is held by this group which says the plan "might work" under this rigid standard, that, with the Government refusing to give out gold on demand in return for dollars, thus failing to prove or support the price it has fixed, it cannot expect that the mere declaration will keep it there.

Recovery Act Seen Leading to Fascism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 7—Instead of being too radical, as it has been labeled by big business, the National Recovery Act is the beginning of a backward reactionary movement which, if not halted, will lead to Fascism, in the opinion of Mr. A. J. Muste, one-time director of the Brookwood Labor College and now chairman of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action.

Speaking before the Hungry Club here on Monday, Mr. Muste said if the National Recovery Act went on uncurbed, it would lower the general standard of living, consolidate industrial power and make either Fascism or revolution inevitable. He revealed that the start of a new radical political party was made here last Sunday, of which the Conference for Progressive Labor Action will form the nucleus.

"The American workers will not submit to living upon a subsistence level," he said, "although they have been fairly submissive during the last few years. When Labor finds the NRA has failed, a sudden change will occur in the workers' attitude and they will overthrow the policy as decisively as they elected Roosevelt."

Mills Urges Gold As Only Standard To Aid Confidence

Declares Inflation Fear Is Retarding Normal Tide of Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, is today in the list of those arrayed publicly in opposition to the monetary policies of the Roosevelt Administration, following a speech before the Women's National Republican Club last night, in which he declared that the President's money program had failed to raise prices and had invoked a fear of inflation that was holding back the natural forces of recovery.

Mr. Mills, who all his life has been identified with the conservative elements in finance and in business, holds that the nation's return to the gold standard is imperative to its fiscal recovery, and has brought forward his own "sound money" program as against what he declares is dollar devaluation "in fact, if not in law," and the repudiation of the most solemn obligations of the Government.

The heart of the present monetary problem, he said, is the possibility and desirability of raising the domestic price level through monetary means; the dominating element the credit established and afforded through and by commercial banks. An early price rise hinges, he continued, upon the total volume of commercial bank credit and the velocity of its turn-over, which expands and accelerates only in response to stimulation from without.

"Any attempt to affect the price level through monetary action which creates distrust and uncertainty," he said, "will be restricted and may be nullified by limiting the normal creation of commercial credit, the mainspring of which is confidence. The steps taken have aroused the fear that they might lead to uncontrolled inflation, since the implication is always present that, when moderate measures fail, extreme ones may be attempted.

"With return to the gold standard and a continuation of the Administration's policy to rehabilitate our banking system, those all-important bank credits would begin to expand and the vast volume of credit available would flow into active use."

Mr. Mills stressed that the reserves in the country's banks make an $800,000,000 margin that would allow for an $8,000,000,000 credit expansion on demand, and that the nation's $4,323,000,000 gold total is "far in excess of the amount needed to support a much increased credit and price structure."

"I would at once put in motion an orderly and carefully thought-through program looking to a return to the gold standard," he said. "The world needs a common and stable medium of exchange, and I know of no other. I believe basic forces are working toward recovery and that they are being held back by lack of confidence and fear as to the ultimate value of the dollar.

"I would remove that fear by restoring the dollar to an unassailable position . . . because I believe that, with restored confidence and with a continuation of the Administration's policy to rehabilitate our banking system, those all important credits would begin to expand and the vast volume of credit available would flow into active use; . . . because I am convinced we must look to a capital market and our capital goods industries to break the present jam, and . . . because I know of no other way to remove with finality the unquestioned threat of ultimate devastating and ruinous inflation which the present forces carry."

NRA Closes Restaurant

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The NRA today ordered one more restaurant, the Green Front Café, of Joplin, Mo., to surrender immediately its Blue Eagle for alleged violation of the President's reemployment agreement.

NRA Builds Nests For Blue Eagles In Schoolrooms

Youth and the NRA are at last getting together.

Believing that it is the young people who will eventually carry the blue-eagle banner forward to victory, the Massachusetts State Recovery Board has set out to see that every boy and girl in the State is enlightened on the aims and purposes of the recovery program.

The board has arranged through their junior NRA committee to send out a series of weekly informative bulletins to high schools, teachers and leaders of boys' and girls' organizations throughout Massachusetts, which, it is hoped, will be incorporated into school courses, and also brought before the members of young people's associations.

Although only high schools are included in the first move to push the NRA into the educational institutions of the State, it is expected that similar programs for pupils of the junior and grammar schools will be undertaken shortly.

In the first bulletin, sent out today, it says that "the purposes and provisions of the NRA should find their way into appropriate courses of instruction, civics and the social sciences." It is pointed out that such processes should be consistent with the mental capacity of the pupil. The bulletin will contain the latest reports and developments of the NRA program.

French Author Wins Prize

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—M. Andre Malraux, young French author, today was awarded the Prix Goncourt for the book called "Human Conditions." The book sets forth present-day conditions in China in fiction form.

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Down Puff $9.85

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Unbelievably light and airy . . . the cambric covering, charmingly rose sprigged after an old English design, is the lightest fabric obtainable which will control the elusive down, the combination is a dream of airiness . . . exquisitely soft and warm as the undercuddle of a wild bird's wing. Our best seller for the past three years so we're sure of its many virtues . . .

BLUE ROSE ORCHID GREEN YELLOW

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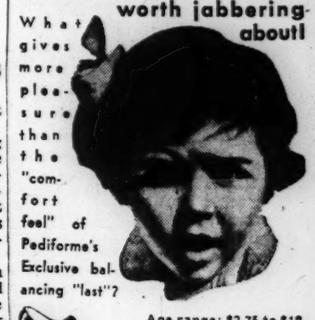

Age range: $2.75 to $12.

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Pediforme

There are all sorts of ways of catching the public's eye—and pocketbook!

Some manufacturers select cloth with the knowledge that once the eye is pleased, the things that don't show on the surface will be overlooked.

You feel a fabric. "Pretty nice," you say. You try on a coat. "Not bad," you think. "And so cheap."

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Truck Drivers' Complaint Heard In Federal Court

Judge Withholds Decision as to Legality of Strike in Springfield

The NRA tilted with Massachusetts laws in the Federal District Court, Boston, otday in the first recovery act controversy to come before this court.

Involved were the Western Massachusetts Truck Owners' Association and the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Truck Drivers of Springfield. The question revolves around the legality of the brotherhood striking for the closed shop which, they claim, is legal under the NRA. The truck owners, however, say their action is illegal under Massachusetts statutes.

Following the granting by a state court of a temporary injunction to the Truck Owners' Association, restraining the employees from resorting to violence in the strike, the brotherhood filed a petition in the federal court seeking the court's jurisdiction in the matter on the grounds that the strike is a case for the federal court to decide.

The truck owners seek to have the case remanded to the state courts for a decision. Attorneys for both sides argued on the petition which was heard by Judge Elisha H. Brewster. The brotherhood's counsel declared that the NRA gives employees the right to bargain collectively in regard to labor, wages and hours of work. He interpreted this to mean that if the employees were unsuccessful to secure satisfactory working conditions, they could effect a strike legally and demand the closed shop.

He argued further that a federal law such as the NRA supercedes the common law of Massachusetts and that the former should uphold the Springfield strike in accordance with the fundamentals of the NRA.

Counsel for the truck owners, however, declared the strike was not a question involving any fundamental of the NRA. He pointed to the law in Massachusetts which ruled a strike for closed shops illegal. He said also it was illegal because violence was resorted to. According to the laws of Massachusetts even though a strike begins as legal when violence occurs it immediately becomes illegal.

Judge Brewster took the case under advisement.

Meanwhile, as the petition was being heard in Boston, Washington officials of the National Labor Board were preparing to summon to the capital members of the truck companies involved. They want to hear why the truck owners did not comply with the New England Regional Labor Board's recommendation that the strikers return to work immediately without discrimination pending a further study of the situation by the board's mediators.

Break Comes Between Peek and Tugwell

(Continued from Page 1)

culture so untenable that it is widely expected he will shortly move over to the Department of Commerce, where he can resume the working partnership with General Johnson, now habitual with the two after years of close association.

General Johnson today revealed at his press conference the basic reasons for transferring the codes to his jurisdiction. He said Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, had telephoned him last night asking him to take over the job on the ground that the AAA had been insisting on certain provisions in their codes which were not required by the NRA; that different code policies should not be followed in different branches of the Government; and that it would be better to have them all under one authority.

Where the Hitch Came

Three specific provisions which the "Young Intellectuals" had insisted upon were: (1) approval of all members of a code authority by the Secretary of Agriculture; (2) the Government's right to inspect the books of any code member at any and all times, and (3) inclusion of provisions which were tantamount to the proposed drastic new food and drug bill. Without these provisions no code was acceptable to Professor Tugwell, whereas Mr. Peek would not approve a code with them.

General Johnson indicated his disagreement with all three provisions. The first, he said, was unnecessary because the Government had representation and a veto over all code authority decisions. The second he considered unconstitutional. As for the third, he said he believed in provisions regarding truth in advertising, but did not believe the NRA had the right to anticipate an Act of Congress. With this point of view there is no reason to expect much delay in rapid conclusion of codes moved over to the general.

Major industries which will be shifted to the NRA are restaurants, grocery stores, bakeries, retail bakeshops and tobacco retailers.

Hartford Study Classes Praised by Dr. Woolley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 7—The Mount Holyoke-in-Hartford experiment, by means of which a group of Hartford girls is studying here under Hartford teachers and receiving credit for the work as if they were attending classes at Mount Holyoke, was praised here by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College.

Dr. Woolley said the Hartford girls are getting individual attention from their instructors amounting to a tutoring system and that their grades at mid-term were "very high." The expenses of the Hartford group are about 25 per cent of what they would be at Mount Holyoke, Dr. Woolley said. Trinity College faculty members and the Hartford Y. W. C. A. have coöperated in establishing the Mount Holyoke-in-Hartford class.

When Grass Grew in City Streets

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

From Dr. Taft's Collection of Photographs

At Left Is a Business Street of Lawrence, Kan., Taken in 1868 When the Cows Often Strayed Into Town for a Bit of Grazing. Picture at Right, a Prize Portrait of the Sixties

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The hobby of collecting photographs has developed into a serious study with Dr. Robert Taft, professor of chemistry at the University of Kansas. With an accumulation of 1000 or more photographs as a basis, he is preparing a history of American photography.

Advertising in collectors' magazines, he has received many photographs. A large number he cannot use, however, since he tries to keep his collection of historic interest. "Pictures of Aunt Prudence or Second Cousin Caleb are really of no value to me," he says.

According to Dr. Taft there is comparatively little information about early American photography available. Although this country had two or three early photographic journals, the issues have not been preserved in any one museum. Photographic handbooks are scarce.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Neapolitan String	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Ensemble	popular	Edith Murray; or.
5:30	Singing Lady	Dean Wright, talk	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Curtis chat	Dance music	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	"Hickory Nuts"	Evening Tattler;	Music; reports	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Happy Landings	records; talks	Dance music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; relay from	Football Reporter.	Dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas	talking picture	Merry-Go-Round	Little Italy
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute program.	Myrt and Marge.	Reports; news
7:15	Three Musketeers	Popular vocal	Just Plain Bill	Dance music
7:30	Laprel Quartet	Lum and Abner	Soloist; orch.	Organ recital
7:45	Tessie the Typist	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Captain Diamond's	Vallee Orchestra,	"Elmer E. Yess"	Mandolin Ens'mble
8:15	Adventures," sketch	Ruth Slenczynski;	Singin' Sam	N. E. Council talk
8:30	Talk series	Judith Anderson;	Voice of America;	Scottish Choral
8:45	Speakers; choir	popular soloists	talks; music	Society recital
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance music
9:15	dramatic sketch	Show Boat; Win-	Kostelanetz Or-	Organ recital
9:30	Wayne King and his	ninger; soloists;	chestra; soloists.	Le Paradis Band.
9:45	orchestra	comedy skit	The Mystery Guild	Reports; news
10:00	Addresses, Gen. John-	Paul Whiteman's	Sevitzky music;	Casa Loma Band;
10:15	son, Robert Lund	Orchestra; Deems	Prof. R. E. Rogers	soloist; trio
10:30	Rines Orchestra	Taylor; Rhythm	Camera Man talk.	News Service
10:45	News flashes	Boys; soloists.	Reports; news.	Hall Johnsons;
11:00	Reports; studio	Forecasts; news.	Russian soloists	Hopkins Orch.
11:15	The Poet Prince	Meroff Orchestra.	and orchestra.	Phil Regan; orch.
11:30	Charity Ball of 1933;	Enric Madriguera.	Isham Jones and	Dance program
11:45	speakers; music	and his orchestra	his orchestra	Sign Off

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Isador Lubin, Labor Statistics.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, "Nutcracker Suite," Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, "Books and Authors," Edwin Francis Edgett.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: Nicholas Roosevelt; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, "Sidelights of the Patent Office," Conway P. Coe.
4:30 WEEI, "Impressions of America," S. P. B. Mais, "Modern Columbus."
4:35 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; Grantland Rice; quartet; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time": Frank Munn, tenor; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Football Show: Christy Walsh; Lieut. Gar Davidson; music.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; Harry McNaughton; vocal groups; Shields's' Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Symphonic Band, Frank Simon, director; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," dramatic sketch from Chicago.
10:00 WNAC, Olsen and Johnson; vocal groups; Sosnik's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Lum and Abner's Old Time Friday Night Sociable.
10:45 WAAB, Gladys Rice, soprano; concert orchestra.

War on Drunken Driving Started Anew by Ryan

Immediate hostilities were declared on drunken driving by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Dec. 5. Inspectors were assigned to various stations throughout the city to investigate all automobile cases reported to the police after liquor became legal.

All those who forget the registrar's advice to keep drinking and driving separate, and are convicted, will be subject to immediate suspension of license and registration.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; temperature near or slightly below freezing tonight, somewhat warmer Friday; moderate to fresh northwest to southwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably followed by snow or rain Friday and in north portion tonight; slightly warmer Friday.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow Friday and in north portion tonight; rising temperature Friday and in north portion tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow Friday and in north portion tonight; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; rising temperature Friday.

Connecticut: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Friday partly cloudy and warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north, shifting to east winds tonight, and fresh southwest winds on Friday over north portion and fresh northwest winds tonight, shifting to fresh strong southwest on Friday over south portion. Weather partly overcast tonight and Friday, followed by rain over north portion Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:32 p. m., Friday 3:09 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"SMILIN' THROUGH" (Strand-Huntington Avenue). Galvin Players present this old favorite drama—of which silent and talking pictures have been made. Performances at 3 and 8:15 in course of continuous movies.
"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON" (Plymouth). Highly recommended comedy of Middle Western life. 8:30.
"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert). Conrad Nagel. 8:15.
"S. S. TENACITY" (Peabody Playhouse). The Stagers deal with freedom, first in "Free Speech"—a curtain-raiser—then in this French comedy in which two young Parisians plan to find liberty in Canada. 8:30.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Philadelphia Arrows. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—Ann Harding in "The Right to Romance." Vaudeville. 10:19 a. m., 1:36, 4:44, 7:47, 10:50.
KEITH'S—"Little Women." 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.
METROPOLITAN—Clara Bow in "Hoopla," a traveling carnival story full of trains, side shows and what not. Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians on stage. 11 a. m., 1:58, 4:50, 7:42, 10:30.
UPTOWN—"After Tonight," with Constance Bennett. American Legion Glee Club. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.
STATE—Joan Crawford in "Dancing Lady." "Our Gang" comedy. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.
PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Barbara Stanwyck in "Ever in My Heart." Co-feature "Lone Cowboy" with Jackie Cooper. Paramount at 10:55 a. m., 1:39, 4:23, 7:07, 9:51. Fenway at 2:15, 4:56, 7:32, 10:13.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Sanders Theater, Cambridge). 8.
DU BURON STUDIO—Frances Kessler, violinist; Sara Miller, accompanist; Nadia Mirkelowski, soprano. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:30.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Voyaging Down the Volga," lecture by Alice Howland Macomber. 8.
BOSTON CITY CLUB—Lecture by Thomas Que Harrison on "Japan's Future and America's Stake in Manchuria—Must We Fight Japan?" 7:45.
QUOTA CLUB—Estelle Frankfurter will talk on the NRA. 284 Boylston Street. 6:30.
SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Judge Emma Fall Schofield speaks on "The Art of Living." Music by The Harmonistic Trio. 389 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.
WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Robert Hillyer will discuss contemporary poets and their work, following dinner in his honor at 6:30.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). 2:30.
LONGY SCHOOL—Monthly children's concert. At 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 3.

Other Events

SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN—Exhibition and sale of articles made by the children. 241 St. Botolph Street. 11 a. m. to 5.
HARVARD SCHOOL OF CITY PLANNING—"Open lecture" by Lawrence Veiller, editor of "Housing" magazine, on "Housing Developments and City Planning." In Robinson Hall, Harvard Yard. 11 a. m.
UNIVERSITY CLUB—Lecture by Margaret Slattery. 10:45.
ALDRED LECTURE AT M. I. T.—Dr. A. E. Kennelly lectures on "The Relations of Engineering to Our Modern World." Room 10-250. 3.

New Food and Drug Measure Urged by Secretary Wallace

Cabinet Member at Hearing Says Present-Day Conditions Demand Revision of Old Act to Protect Consumers From Many New Abuses

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Consumers, farmers, honest manufacturers, and "broad-minded advertisers" all have reason to favor the proposed new Food and Drug law, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, told the Senate subcommittee which opened hearings on the bill today before a large hall of spectators.

His contact with the publishing business has led him to believe that the larger advertising and publishing companies are taking the view that if purchasing power is soaked up by purchases harmful to readers, there will be that much less for worth-while expenditures, Mr. Wallace declared.

A bottled spread for bread with a smaller percentage of fruit than regulation jam, candies containing lead trinkets which lodge in children's throats and illustrations showing the disastrous effect of certain cosmetics, were passed along the table from Senator to Senator by Mr. Walter G. Campbell, chief of the Food and Drug Administration as exhibits of things to which the proposed Act would put an end.

Indorsed by Wallace

Mr. Wallace indorsed the fundamentals of the bill for the Department of Agriculture, leaving the responsibility for the details to officials of the Food and Drug Administration.

The Food and Drugs Act of 1906, Mr. Wallace said, was something of an innovation in federal legislation. "As far as it goes," the Secretary went on, "it has been effective in controlling adulterated and misbranded foods and drugs; it has served to correct many of the abuses that existed at the time of its enactment. But present day conditions in the food and drug businesses are very different from what they were more than a quarter of a century ago."

Mr. Wallace pointed to the rise of the cosmetic industry; the appearance on the market of new narcotic and habit-forming drugs and the discovery of new food constituents. "These developments call for new methods of control," he declared.

The new bill, while preserving the worthy features of the present law, proposes among other things, he said, to bring cosmetics and curative devices within the scope of the law, prohibit false advertising, require definitely informative labeling, promulgate definitions and standards for foods, provide for the operation of factories under federal permit where protection cannot be otherwise effected, and prescribe more severe penalties as well as injunctions in the case of repeated offenses.

Since the bill was written, thousands of letters have been received about it, Mr. Wallace said. Some, he explained, were from consumers who approve it as it now stands, some from physicians and others who feel that it does not go far enough in providing protection and some from interested manufacturers who have much fault to find with specific provisions. "But if the department has received a single communication that disagrees with the intent of the bill," he declared, "I have not seen it." He added that this did not mean, of course, that everyone is in complete harmony with the details of the bill as they stand.

Twenty-seven years in enforcement work have demonstrated that the present law is definitely limited in protecting the public, Mr. Campbell told the committee. He went over the various provisions of the proposed bill, explaining how manufacturers evade the present law. By a fancy designation on a bottle of jam, he pointed out, one company has been putting in less than one half the amount of fruit required by the Administration for "fruit jam." There is nothing now to prevent the same manufacturer to use decomposed fruits if he does not label his product "jam," he said.

One of the sections on which much time has been spent, Mr. Campbell said, would regulate the use of insecticides in spraying fruits and vegetables to make sure that none of the residue remained on the product sold in the market.

Senator Charles H. McNary (R.) of Oregon, questioned the provision which would give the "professors" in the Agricultural Department, as he called them, the right to determine the amount of drugs "safe" for human consumption, contending that it would be better to allow the courts to make the decision as at present.

It has been discovered that one section of the bill, prohibiting nonnutritive substances in food, would have made the manufacture of chewing gum illegal. This section can be amended, Mr. Campbell said, by excepting masitcatory substances along with flavoring and coloring.

Writer's 'Scoop' Wins Six-Month Jail Term

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 7 (AP)—Dale Wallace, free lance writer, was sentenced to six months in the county jail yesterday after Prosecutor Cornelius D. Shea said he had admitted fabricating his report of a plot to kidnap the daughter of Mayor J. Watson Beach to "make a story."

"While such a stunt may have been one way to show enterprise in days gone by," the prosecutor said in police court, "it certainly is not so regarded nowadays."

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EIGHTH FLOOR

Greenleaf Loses To George Kelly In Billiard Play

First Tournament Defeat for World Champion in Twenty-Two Games

World Pocket-Billiard Championship

Player	W	L	HR	BG
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	1	0	42	16
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	1	0	87	23
James Caras, Wilmington	1	0	74	14
F. I. Taberski, Schenectady	1	0	26	23
E. R. Greenleaf, New York	1	1	51	27
George Kelly, Philadelphia	1	1	30	25
William Mosconi, Phila.	1	1	65	10
Pasquale Natalie, Chicago	0	1	10	..
Bennie Allen, Kansas City	0	1	12	..
Charles Seaback, Astoria	0	2	65	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 7—The twelve-time world pocket billiard champion, E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York, met with his first defeat in three years of tournament competition here last night at the hands of George Kelly of Philadelphia by the score of 125 to 85 in 25 innings. Kelly had a high run of 30 which occurred in the twentieth inning, while Greenleaf counted 51 in the fifteenth inning for his best.

Last night's loss was the champion's first defeat in 22 games. He made a clean sweep of both the 1931 and 1932 tournament games, 11 in Philadelphia and nine in New York last year. On Monday night he registered his twenty-first consecutive victory by defeating Charles Seaback of Astoria, N. Y., in the opening game.

In the first afternoon game, Frank I. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., a former champion, handed Seaback his second straight defeat, 125 to 90 in 23 innings, while young William Mosconi of Philadelphia defeated the veteran player, and a former champion, Bennie Allen of Kansas City, Mo., 125 to 31 in the shortest game of the tournament—10 innings. Mosconi had a high run of 37 unfinished, to a 12 for Allen.

In last night's game, Kelly, who was recently crowned United States champion in Minneapolis, failed to get started in the early innings of his victorious game with Greenleaf and it was not until the tenth inning when he counted 28, that he had any score. Meanwhile the world's champion took a small lead of 10, having run 14 in the fourth inning, but was charged with four scratches later.

Kelly registered a cluster of 16 more in the fourteenth frame to lead 40 to 9 before Greenleaf counted nine in his half of the same inning. The Philadelphian lost the lead the next inning, however, when Greenleaf counted 51 balls, his high run, to lead 69 to 40.

With a four and a 27, Kelly came within one point of tying the score at 72, but two innings later regained the lead when he scored 30 balls, the score at that point reading Kelly 101, Greenleaf 72.

The victor handed the champion his defeat in the twenty-fifth inning with an unfinished run of 13. Score by innings:

Kelly—0s 1 0 0 1s 0 0s 0s 0 0 28 0s 0s 0 16 0 4 0 27 0 30 0 12 0 0s 13—Total 125. Scratches 7. High run 30. Innings 25.
Greenleaf—0 0 0 14s 0 0s 0s 0 0 0s 0 0 0 0 13s 1 0 0—Total 85. Scratches 6. High run 51. Innings 34. Joseph Ferguson, New York City, official referee.

Mosconi—10 6 14 0 26 4 0 0 29s 37—Total 125. Scratches 1. High run 37. Innings 10.
Allen—0 2 11 0 0 0 12 0 7s 0—Total 31. Scratches—1. High run—12. Innings—10.

Taberski—0 12 16 26 0 2 1 0s 0s 0 12 18 0s 0 0 0 14s 0 0 0 0 15 13—Total 125. Scratches—4. High run—26. Innings—23.
Seaback—2 64 3 0 0 0 0s 0s 1 0 1 0s 0s 0s 0s 0 0s 0 0 4 2s 0 0—Total 90. Scratches—8. Penalty—15. High run—64. Innings—22. Joseph Ferguson, New York City, official referee.

Pay-as-You-Go Team Travels 3100 Miles

By the Associated Press

Champaign, Ill., Dec. 7

ALL records for pay-as-you-go traveling honors in sport go to the University of Illinois soccer football team.

For two years, the Illini booters have traveled 3100 miles along the competitive trail and paid all their own expenses.

Royal and Ancient Adopts Writer Rule

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—A revised amateur code, which draws even more stringent lines than the rule in force in the United States, has been adopted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, ruling golf body of Great Britain, but it appeared doubtful today that the American code would be changed to conform.

"There seems to be only one real departure from our definition of an amateur," said John G. Jackson, vice-president of the United States Golf Association, "and that is in the clause barring any but bona fide journalists from writing of competitions in which they take part.

"We allow our amateur players to write, specifying only that they do the writing themselves."

The British code, adopted several days ago and forwarded by the Royal and Ancient to the U. S. G. A. for its information, also specifically lists as professionals those who "teach golf for remuneration . . . by allowing themselves to be filmed," but Jackson believes the American definition is broad enough to cover that point.

The question of film work arose in 1930, when Bobby Jones retired from amateur play to make some movie shorts. H. H. Ramsay, then U. S. G. A. president, specified that Jones no longer was eligible to compete as an amateur.

Miss Waring vs. Mrs. Clemson

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 7—Helen Waring of New York and Mrs. Richard D. Clemson of Middletown, N. Y., advanced to the final round in the Pinehurst Country Club's women's season members tournament, yesterday. The title round will be played on the No. 1 course. Miss Waring reached the final by defeating Mrs. J. K. Love of Johnstown, Penna., 4 and 3, and Mrs. Clemson downed Mrs. Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst, 6 and 4.

Ottevaire-Bartell Lead

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7 (AP)—Fred Ottevaire and Frank Bartell paced the field today in Cleveland's second six-day bicycle race after a series of spills had taken out the veteran Reggie McNamara. Jules Audy and Freddie Zach met with mishaps in the pile-up, but both continued. Sebastian Schmidt withdrew, his partner Tony Beckman joining with Norman Hill. McNamara's partner, to make a new team.

Trojan Eleven Meets Huskies In Closing Game

Pacific Coast Football Race Nearing End With Two Tied for Lead

Pacific Coast Conference Football Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	PC
Stanford	4	0	1	56	23	.800
Oregon	4	0	1	45	29	.800
Southern Calif.	3	1	1	72	16	.750
Oregon State	2	1	1	25	13	.667
Washington State	3	1	3	50	67	.500
Washington	3	0	3	54	62	.500
California	2	2	2	51	19	.500
U. C. L. A.	1	1	3	7	20	.250
Idaho	1	0	4	24	77	.200
Montana	0	0	4	20	78	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7—One game remains to be played in the football championship race of the Pacific Coast Conference. This game gives Southern California a chance for a high ranking in the standing. The question rests on the tie game with Oregon State, while Stanford and Oregon, now leading, have not been tied in Conference competition.

Stanford and Oregon each have won four games and lost only one. They did not meet. The record of Stanford is stronger, and it shows a victory, 13 to 7, over Southern California, the first defeat suffered by the Trojans in 28 games. Stanford finished its season with a victory, 7 to 2, over the California Bears.

Oregon, beaten by a count of 26 to 0, at Southern California, ended its campaign with a non-Conference victory, 13 to 7, over St. Mary's. The Trojans, who showed a great awakening after the Stanford game, added victories over Notre Dame, 10 to 0, and Georgia, 31 to 0. This Saturday they meet Washington in a game at Los Angeles. The Huskies lost their previous test, 17 to 6, at Washington State.

Southern California, in defeating Georgia, learned it had scoring powers other than I. E. "Cotton" Warburton '35, the quarterback who has won All-American recognition. The Dixie Bulldogs concentrated on Warburton and stopped him but at the cost of letting J. A. Bescos '35, end, get away on ball carrying reverse plays. Bescos made two touchdowns. H. O. Griffith '34, quarterback, and H. S. Watkyns '35, fullback, made steady gains hitting the line, and Griffith, Warburton and Howard scored touchdowns.

Unless it comes down from the North all keyed up and finds the Trojans relaxing, Washington has little hope for making a good showing against the H. H. Jones' aggregation. The Huskies were unable last week to stop the Washington State Cougars, a team defeated by a big margin by the Trojans earlier in the season. The Huskies managed to send over a touchdown in the third period, gained a majority of the first downs and counted more yardage from scrimmage. Matthew Muczynski '35 and Paul Sulkosky '35, halfback and fullback respectively, drove through the line for many good gains. W. A. Smith '34, All-American end and skilled field goal kicker, missed one from the 27-yard line and found Cougars swarming at him all afternoon. Southern California defeated Washington a year ago, 9 to 6.

In defeating California, Stanford won the invitation to represent the West against an eastern team at the mythical National Championship game in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena on New Year's Day. Passes thrown by Frank Alustiza '36, quarterback, resulted in the Indians' touchdown, A. A. Norgard '34, end, going over after receiving a 25-yard toss. This was in the fourth period.

California scored its field goal in the second after recovering a Stanford fumble in midfield. On fourth down, with six yards to go, A. T. Williams '35, left halfback, dropped back to the 25-yard line and place kicked the pigskin between the uprights.

Washington State finished with a balanced record as a result of the splendid work of P. J. Sarboe '34, quarterback. He flipped a pass to C. L. Klawiter '34, left end, who dashed eight yards to score in the second period. The powerful left halfback, McBride, smashed through the line on a reverse play and scampered 44 yards to score in the fourth period. Johansen, halfback, kicked a field goal from the 20-yard line.

Pitler Succeeds Shawkey

SCRANTON, Penna. (AP)—The Scranton Miners' drive for the 1934 pennant in the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League will be directed by Jake Pitler, who succeeds Bob Shawkey, former New York Yankee pitcher, as manager. Pitler, chosen from more than 50 applicants, was signed recently. He formerly directed the Elmira and Hazleton clubs in the New York-Pennsylvania circuit and the Springfield team in the Middle Atlantic League.

Americans Borrow Grant

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Manager Joe Simpson of the New York Americans of the National Hockey League said yesterday that he had secured Benny Grant, spare goalie of the Toronto Maple Leafs, to fill in at the nets until the return of Roy Worters. Grant will replace maurice Roberts, and already is on his way to New York.

Ottawa Shamrocks Win

LONDON, Dec. 7 (Canadian Press)—The touring Ottawa Shamrocks last night defeated England 7 to 0, in a hockey game played at Streatham Arena. It was the third victory for the Canadians over England and the fourth triumph of their tour. The team will fly to Paris for a series of matches on the Continent.

New York A. C. Keeps Its Record Clean In Class A Squash

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Standing

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	PC
New York A. C.	4	0	12	8	1.000
City A. C.	3	1	13	7	.750
Columbia U. C.	2	1	11	4	.667
Crescent A.-H. C.	2	1	7	8	.667
Yale Club	1	3	9	11	.250
Harvard Club	0	3	4	11	.000
Princeton Club	0	3	4	11	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—New York Athletic Club, the only unbeaten team in the metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship, again managed to preserve its record yesterday, when the fourth round was played after a two weeks interval. But once more it was by the margin of one match, 3 to 2, and Sefton Tranter Jr., Class B champion, had to defeat no less a personage than Fillmore V. S. Hyde, to clinch the victory.

City Athletic Club, now in second place, defeated the Yale Club team on the courts of the latter, 4 to 1; and the other victory went to Columbia University Club, last year champion, on its home courts, scoring a clean sweep over Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, with Edward R. Larigan, No. 1 for the New Moon, for his first appearance this season. Rowland B. Haines scored another victory in their long rivalry, but by the slightest of margins, 15—12, 17—15. The summary:

Metropolitan Class A Team Championship—Fourth Round

New York A. C. 3, Harvard Club 2

H. F. Wolf, New York, won from C. J. Mason by default.
W. K. Rice, Harcard Club, defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., 10—15, 18—16, 18—14.
Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated F. V. S. Hyde, 15—7, 15—13, 15—7.
F. A. Sieverman 3d, New York, defeated J. S. Murphy, 15—2, 15—2.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated A. M. Thompson, 18—17, 15—8.

City Athletic Club 4, Yale Club 1

L. S. Green, City, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., 8—15, 15—5, 15—7.
L. A. Strasser, City, defeated J. B. Quincy, 8—15, 15—12, 15—7.
Walter D. Hoag Jr., Yale, defeated S. L. Samuels, 12—15, 15—11, 15—5.
Harold Ablowich, City, defeated H. A. Haines, 15—7, 15—6.
J. N. Cowan, City, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 15—12, 8—15, 18—17.

Columbia U. C. 5, Crescent A.-H. C. 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated E. R. Larigan, 15—12, 17—15.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated W. J. Hall, 15—8, 15—9.
P. R. Hanson, Columbia U. C., defeated Donald Lawson, 15—6, 15—6.
C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, 15—7, 15—7.
F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated W. J. Hanley, 15—11, 15—12.

Cubs Will Attempt To Take Undisputed Lead

Bruin Cubs will attempt to regain undisputed possession of first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing by defeating the Philadelphia Arrows at the Boston Garden tonight. Victory may not come easily for the Cubs, who are now tied for first with Quebec. The last meeting between the two teams here found the locals eking out a 3-to-2 victory in overtime.

Since appearing here last the Arrows have added a local player to their roster. When mishaps weakened the Philadelphian player strength, Manager Gardiner sent a hurry call for Ed Jeremiah, Somerville (Mass.), boy who starred in hockey while at Dartmouth.

No changes are expected in the Cub lineup. Philadelphia had won two and lost none until the last meeting with the Cubs and since then the Arrows have lost three and tied one. Bruin Cubs have been defeated twice in Quebec by the Beavers and once at New Haven.

Harvard Awards In Football Announced

The Harvard Athletic Association announced yesterday the awarding of the varsity H to 32 members of the football team and also the team manager, as well as two cross-country awards. The manager of the varsity eleven was Hobart A. Spalding '34. Those receiving awards follow:

Varsity Football—Arthur J. Barrett '34, Benjamin Beale '34, Warren A. Casey '34, Arthur O. Choate Jr. '34, David B. Cheek '34, Francis J. Crane '34, Frederick G. Crocker '34, John P. Cullen '34, Capt. John H. Dean '34, Leon A. Francisco '34, Herman Gundlach Jr. '35, John R. Haley '35, John J. Healey Jr. '34, Cedric J. Jansen '36, Shaun Kelly Jr. '36, David E. Kopans '34, Francis J. Lane '35, Chester K. Litman '35, Thomas F. Locke '35, John M. Lockwood '34, Robert L. Love '34, Thomas W. Nasro '34, Charles J. Nevin '34, Carl A. Pescosolido '34, Deeb E. Peter '34, Eddy J. Rogers '34, Francis Schumann '35, Allan W. Sherman '34, Bradford Simmons '34, Harry K. Wells '34, Walter A. White Jr. '34, Stanton Whitney Jr. '34.

Varsity Cross-Country—Robert S. Playfair '36 and Charles F. Woodard '35.

Seeded Stars Lose In National Fall 'C' Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Seeded favorites went down right and left yesterday in the second round of the national fall Class C squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club, with home club players responsible for most of the important upsets. W. J. Hammerslough, seeded second, was the chief victim, suffering defeat at the hands of J. O. Hobson. The Yale Club player was very steady, but Hobson forced the play to win at 15—9, 15—5. Then J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, eliminated J. N. Hynson, No. 1 of the Princeton Club team, and Joseph H. Larocque, Harvard Club, seeded third, defaulted.

David H. Finck, City Athletic Club, will make his first appearance today. He is seeded first. The balance of the second round will also be completed.

Seeded players to survive the play of the day were Joseph J. Lordi of the home club, who won easily from W. H. Frank, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—8; Vincent de C. Lynn, Columbia University Club, who defeated C. S. Smith, Harvard Club, and Gerard T. Baxter, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, who scored brilliantly over C. H. Bohland Jr., New York Athletic Club, 15—10, 15—8. The summary:

First Round

D. T. Bulkley, Yale Club, defeated W. I. Zabriskie, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—13, 15—11.
J. W. Callaghan, N. Y. A. C., won from E. M. Rosenthal, City A. C., by default.
W. W. Cole, Montclair A. C., defeated F. J. Podesta, Columbia U. C., 15—10, 15—8.
S. A. Thompson, N. Y. A. C., defeated Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—7.
Herbert Henryson, City A. C., defeated G. M. Ives, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—1.

Second Round

J. O. Hobson, N. Y. A. C., defeated W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—5.
J. V. Gallagher, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, 15—2, 15—9.
Vincent de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., defeated C. S. Smith, Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—8.
Walter Oertly, N. Y. A. C., defeated O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, 17—14, 17—14.
J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated J. N. Hynson, Princeton Club, 17—15, 4—14, 15—4.
Denning Miller, Harvard Club, defeated D. B. Fluegelman, City A. C., 8—15, 15—4, 15—9.
Gerard T. Baxter, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated C. H. Bohland Jr., N. Y. A. C., 15—10, 15—8.
D. T. Bulkley, Yale Club, won from J. H. Larocque, Harvard Club, by default.
J. J. Lordi, N. Y. A. C., defeated W. H. Frank, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—8.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	5	1	5	21	31	11
Buffalo	4	3	2	23	16	11
Cleveland	5	1	3	25	22	11
Syracuse	5	0	4	22	15	10
Windsor	4	0	5	18	17	8
London	2	1	6	12	20	5

Result Dec. 6

Cleveland 4, Buffalo 4, overtime.

Three-Way Tie for First Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 7—Three clubs are now sharing first place in the International Hockey League, Cleveland Indians and Buffalo Bisons moved up to keep company with Detroit Olympics here last night by playing a 4-to-4 overtime game. Ouellette, Benson, Michael Brophy and Regan scored for Cleveland. Cliff Barton went on a scoring rampage to get all four Buffalo goals. As a result, first place will be at stake when Buffalo opposes Detroit Olympics at Detroit tonight. The Bisons will be strengthened for that game by the addition of Ken Doraty. Doraty has been sent to Buffalo on loan by Toronto Leafs. He is to join his new mates in Detroit.

A. A. U. Meet At Iowa State

AMES, Iowa., (AP)—Iowa State College has been awarded the 1934 Amateur Athletic Union of the United States wrestling meet, Coach Hugo Otopalik has been notified. The dates for the meet will be set later. The announcement was received from C. W. Streit Jr. of Birmingham, Ala., chairman of the A. A. U. wrestling committee.

Nevada Coach Retained

RENO, Nev. (AP)—Clifford (Brick) Mitchell has signed a contract to coach the University of Nevada football team for another season, the university's coach committee announces. It will be Mitchell's third year as Wolfpack mentor.

Portadown Wins Cup

BELFAST, Ire., Dec. 7 (AP)—Portadown yesterday won the Irish Gold Cup as it defeated Glentoran, Irish Football League champions, 1 to 0 in the final of cup soccer play.

Carl Hubbell Stands Out As Leading Pitcher in National

Carl Hubbell, the tall left-hander who pitched the New York Giants to a pair of victories in the last World Series, was the leading pitcher in the National League during the 1933 season, according to official averages just released. Rating the boxmen on lowest percentage of earned runs per nine-inning game, the New York star from Carthage, Missouri, compiled an average of 1.66, which is the lowest average since Grover C. Alexander of Philadelphia led the National League pitchers with 1.55 in 1916.

Hubbell also pitched the most innings, 309; won the most games, 23, and pitched the greatest number of shutouts, 10. Lon Warneke of the Chicago Cubs had an earned run average of 2.01 and placed second. Hubbell also established a new National League record for consecutive scoreless innings, with 46, from July 13 to and including Aug. 1.

The leading pitcher on won and lost basis was Lyle "Bud" Tinning, Chicago, whose percentage was .684 by virtue of 13 victories and only six defeats.

"Dizzy" Dean, St. Louis Cardinals, pitched in the most games, 48; struck out most batters, 199, leading for the second successive year, and with Lon Warneke tied for most complete games pitched, 26. Dean established a new modern record (since 1900) by striking out 17 Chicago players on July 30 in the first game of a doubleheader at St. Louis. Ad Liska, Philadelphia, finished most games, 25. He also pitched in 45 games, none of which were complete, for a new record. The official averages of the leading pitchers follow.

Pitchers Who Pitched at Least Ten Complete Games, Based on Lowest Percentage of Earned Runs Per Nine-Inning Game

Rating ER PC	Name and club	Throws	No. games pitched	No. complete games	No. games finished	No. innings pitched	Games won	Games lost	P.C. won and lost	Shutouts	Batsmen facing pitcher	Base hits	Sacrifice hits	Hit batsmen	Bases on balls	Strikeouts	Wild pitches	Total runs	Runs earned off pitchers	Average runs earned per 9-inn. game
1 3	Hubbell, Carl O., New York	L	45	22	11	309	23	12	.657	10	1208	256	30	3	47	156	3	69	57	1.66
2 12	Warneke, Lonnie, Chicago	R	36	26	1	287	18	13	.581	4	1175	262	22	3	76	133	6	83	64	2.01
3 7	Schumacher, Harold, N. York	R	35	21	1	289	19	12	.613	7	1028	199	14	1	84	98	4	71	62	2.15
4 5	Bush, Guy T., Chicago	R	41	20	8	264	20	12	.625	4	1101	253	15	1	70	87	6	86	76	2.59
5 9	Root, Charles H., Chicago	R	35	20	4	242	15	10	.600	2	1008	232	18	10	61	86	3	88	70	2.60
6 2	Cantwell, Benjamin C., Boston	R	40	18	9	255	20	10	.667	2	1046	242	17	3	54	57	4	89	74	2.61
7 14	Brandt, Edward A., Boston	L	41	23	9	283	18	14	.563	3	1162	256	35	3	77	104	2	85	83	2.64
8 12	French, Lawrence H., Pitts.	L	47	21	10	291	18	13	.581	5	1209	290	19	5	55	88	1	106	88	2.721
9 17	Mungo, Van L., Brooklyn	R	41	18	8	248	16	15	.516	3	1047	223	18	..	84	110	7	89	72	2.721
10 19	Betts, Walter M., Boston	R	36	17	7	242	11	11	.500	2	986	225	22	..	55	40	1	79	75	2.79
11 10	Pitsimmons, Fred, New York	R	36	13	1	252	16	11	.593	1	895	243	14	2	72	65	2	106	81	2.89
12 16	Dean, Jerome H., St. Louis	R	48	26	11	293	20	18	.526	3	1203	279	15	5	64	199	3	113	99	3.04
13 11	Swift, William, Pittsburgh	R	37	13	6	218	14	10	.583	3	910	214	18	4	36	64	1	96	76	3.14
14 17	Frankhouse, Fred M., Boston	R	43	14	11	245	16	15	.516	2	1036	249	22	3	77	83	2	97	86	3.16
15 6	Parmalee, Leroy, New York	R	32	14	..	218	13	8	.619	3	924	191	10	14	77	132	14	94	77	3.18
16 1	Tinning, Lyle, Chicago	R	32	10	3	175	13	6	.684	3	737	169	10	4	60	59	2	73	62	3.19
17 27	Derringer, Paul, 38	L-33	Cinn. R	36	17	3	248	7	27	.206	3	1045	284	26	6	60	89	7	117	91	3.30
18 8	Carleton, James O., St. Louis	R	44	18	9	277	17	11	.607	4	1168	263	11	4	97	147	3	117	104	3.38
19 23	Lucas, Charles P., Cincinnati	R	29	21	..	220	10	16	.385	3	902	248	24	2	18	40	1	106	83	3.40
20 25	Benge, Ray, Brooklyn	R	37	16	5	229	10	17	.370	2	960	239	20	6	55	74	1	104	87	3.42
21 26	Johnson, Silas K., Cincinnati	R	34	14	2	211	7	18	.280	4	888	212	26	3	54	51	2	101	82	3.497
22 15	Hallahan, William, St. Louis	L	36	16	1	244	16	13	.552	2	1061	245	21	..	98	93	8	114	96	3.604
23 20	Holley, Edgar, Philadelphia	R	30	12	..	207	13	15	.464	3	896	219	19	13	62	56	3	93	81	3.83
24 24	Beck, Walter W., Brooklyn	R	43	15	7	257	12	20	.375	3	1114	270	23	11	69	89	2	138	101	3.54
25 4	Meine, Henry W., Pittsburgh	R	32	12	3	207	15	8	.652	2	888	227	20	3	50	60	2	99	84	3.65
26 20	Carroll, Owen T., Brooklyn	R	33	11	..	226	13	15	.464	..	956	248	23	7	54	45	10	117	95	3.78
27 22	Malone, Perce L., Chicago	R	31	13	3	186	10	14	.417	2	797	186	11	5	59	72	3	91	81	3.92

Balks—Brandt, Tinning, Lucas, Johnson, Hallahan, Beck and Meine, 1 each. Ties—Mungo and Pitsimmons, 2 each; Hubbell, Cantwell, Betts, Frankhouse, Parmalee, Benge, Beck and Carroll, 1 each.

Arkansas Leading In Southwest But May Lose the Title

Southwest Conference Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Arkansas	4	0	1	61	20	.800
Tex. Christian	4	0	2	95	36	.666
Baylor	4	0	2	44	46	.666
Texas A. & M.	2	1	2	58	49	.500
Texas	2	1	3	44	63	.417
So. Methodist	2	0	4	45	89	.333
Rice	1	0	5	23	97	.167

Tie games count half a game won and half a game lost.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 7 — Texas Christian University and Baylor University assured themselves of at least a tie for second place with possibilities for a tie for the title in the Southwest Conference last week-end, closing the season by defeating Southern Methodist and Rice Institute respectively. The Christians had an easy time in defeating the Mustangs, scoring four times to gain a 26-to-6 decision, Baylor had more difficulty than did the Horned Frogs, coming from behind in the last minute of play to nose out the Owls, 7 to 6.

Thanksgiving Day battles were probably more interesting than those played Saturday. Texas and Texas A. & M. met for the fortieth time. Because the game was being played on the Aggies' own Kyle Field, the Longhorns were the underdogs. Texas scored first, only to be overtaken by an Aggie touchdown and a field goal. However, in the final minutes of play the Texas eleven tied the score at 10-all by kicking a field goal. It was the first tie game of the 1933 season between two Conference elevens. Arkansas suffered its third defeat of the season Thanksgiving Day, dropping a 7-to-0 decision to Tulsa.

Southwest gridiron fans will be forced to wait until Dec. 9 before knowing definitely the winner of the Conference title. Arkansas, by percentage, is the rightful winner; however, an ineligible player was found among its ranks who had participated in two Conference contests. The Southwest Conference officials will meet Saturday to decide whether to award the crown to the Arkansas eleven, despite the ineligible player, or to give the title to the two second-place teams, Texas Christian and Baylor.

While the Conference officials are investigating the case Saturday, Southern Methodist will be in San Francisco playing St. Mary's College in a post-season tilt. Except for this contest no other post-season games are scheduled for Southwest teams, the elevens having finished the 1933 season either Thanksgiving Day or Saturday.

Charles Casper '34, speedy Texas Christian University back, added two more touchdowns to his credit in the Horned Frogs' game with Southern Methodist to end the season far ahead of opponents in the Southwest Conference individual scoring race. Casper's total for the season is 72 points. Ralph LaForge '35 of Arkansas finished in second place with 52 points.

Iowa Athletes Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Dec. 7—Seventeen major and 14 minor "Is" were awarded to members of the 1933 University of Iowa football squad at the annual banquet given by President and Mrs. Walter A. Jessup here Wednesday night. Numerals were also presented to 25 members of this year's freshman squad. Two major and five minor letter winners of the cross-country team were also announced at the banquet. The major awards follow: Football—Richard C. Crayne '36, Fairfield; Raymond R. Fisher '34, Des Moines; Russell J. Fisher '36, Des Moines; Jerry P. Foster '35, Iowa City; John A. Gallagher '36, Chicago; Lloyd E. Hoffman '36, Sibley; Dwight Hoover '36, Iowa City; Joe R. Laws '34, Colfax; Capt. Tom W. Moore '34, Waterloo; Fred F. Radloff '34, Marshalltown; Bernard A. Page '35, Newton; Joe L. Richards '36, Denison; Robert F. Rook '36, Des Moines; Francis W. Schammel '34, Waterloo; William Secl '36, Cedar Rapids; Harold J. Swaney '34, Grinnell; and George E. Teyro '35, Hopkins, Minn. Cross-country—David Flage '34, Waukon and Robert McElroy '35, Muscatine.

Wisconsin Awards Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — Major sports letters for participation in fall athletic activities have been awarded by the University of Wisconsin to 26 football players and five cross-country men. The football "W" was granted to Capt. H. C. Smith '34, R. A. Schiller '34, C. E. Sanger '34, W. H. Koenig '34, J. J. Ross '34, J. W. Fish '36, W. D. Millar '35, K. H. Schuelke '36, J. W. Golemgeske '36, F. B. Bucci '34, H. M. Pike '34, R. A. Haworth '34, L. L. Lovshin '36, George Deanovich '35, J. H. Ferguson '36, B. K. Kundert '35, Mario Pacetti '35, J. B. Bingham '34, M. F. Kummer '35, M. M. Peterson '35, E. J. Becker '35, L. I. Porett '34, J. S. Bender '36, T. K. Fontaine '35, L. F. Jordan '36, and P. H. Westedt '34. Cross-country runners winning letters were Capt. J. A. Schwalbach '34, P. M. Krueger '34, J. B. Muskat '35, W. W. Bone '35 and O. H. Wustrack '34.

Dr. Harmon Resigns

Dr. John M. Harmon, Boston University's football, basketball and baseball coach, has resigned from the football post, it was formally announced yesterday by President Daniel L. Marsh and Frederick Rand Rogers, dean of physical education, student health and athletics. Dr. Harmon, as director of athletics, will name his own successor as football coach. He will continue with his baseball and basketball posts. Four changes have occurred in the football coaching position in five years.

Carideo Will Remain

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP)—Mercer Arnold, chairman of the executive board of the executive board of the University of Missouri curators, says Frank Carideo, former Notre Dame star, will remain as football coach next season, although his team won only one game and lost eight this season.

Paul Runge to Quebec

QUEBEC, Dec. 7 (AP) — The Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American Hockey League yesterday acquired Paul Runge, former Philadelphia forward, from the Montreal Maroons of the National League in exchange for Stan McCabe, left wing, who has had big league experience.

Pirates to Meet White Sox

PITTSBURGH, Penna. (AP)—Pittsburgh's baseball Pirates will meet the Chicago White Sox in 11 training-season games in the West, it was announced recently. Upon the completion of the training work at Paso Robles, Calif., the Pirates will begin the series with the White Sox at San Bernardino on April 2.

Manske Most Valuable

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Edgar Manske '34, Nekoosa, Wis., was recently selected by the Northwestern University football squad as the Wildcats' most valuable player for 1933. Manske played end on the last three Northwestern teams, and this year ranked as the strongest defensive man on an exceptionally strong defensive eleven.

College Basketball Results

Brooooklyn P. I. 22, Cooper Union 19.
Columbia 31, Alumni 29.
East Stroudsburg 67, Paterson S. N. 15.
N. D. State 46, Dickinson T. 23.
St. Francis 29, Savage 28.
Webb Institute 18, St. John Pharmacy 17.

Blackburn Is Captain

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 7 (AP)—Letter-men of the Massachusetts State College soccer team have elected James M. Blackburn '36 of Springfield, captain for next season.

College Hockey Results

New Haven Eagles 4, Yale 0.

Yankee May Race In '34 Cup Trials

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Yankee, the heavy-weather yacht, one of the four which competed in the trials for the post as the America's Cup defender in 1930, may be purchased by a syndicate, yet unnamed, and refitted to conform to the new conditions of the international race for Class J boats, it was learned here yesterday. Chandler Hovey of Boston, one of the original owners of the Yankee, is interested in the new move.

The Yankee, fastest of the four 1930 trial boats in a good blow, is said to be best suited for alteration. The new rules call for considerable added weight and the Yankee, with her hollow keel, can be trimmed by the removal of ballast to compensate for the weight of her cabin fittings and heavier gear. The taking of weight from inside the Yankee's bronze-plated keel will give her a higher waterline than the lead-keeled boats.

As far as negotiations go in acquiring the Yankee much depends on the decision of the America's Cup Committee as to cup defense pl

Hints of Racket In Milk Industry Drop at Hearing

Farmers From All Over New England Query About Returns on Surplus

Hints of a "racket" hiding under the cloak of "good business" and involving distributors who get the milk from the farmer to the consumer's doorstep were dropped at a public hearing on milk problems in the Hotel Bradford today.

Picking up where they left off their offensive yesterday on the methods of handling that ever troublesome problem of a milk surplus, dairy interests carried the attack today farther into the distributors' field where the farmers' profit is supposed to shrink.

It was the small distributors' chance to insist that tactics of large distributors, unchecked by the New England dairy code, were driving them out of business. For good measure, they threw in the charge that the code was drafted by only 49 of the 652 licensed distributors in the Greater Boston market.

At Expense of Farmer

Charges of "rackets" revolved around the alleged methods used by the distributors to make money at the expense of the farmer.

Spokesmen of the small distributors alluded to the transportation of milk in tank cars by the large distributors who charged the farmers less than carload rates.

The difference, which it was said developed into one and one-tenth per cent of the ultimate sales price, lined the pockets of distributors already charged with consuming the lion's share of the consumer's dollar.

Another supposedly good stroke of business by the distributors was pointed out in their alleged determination to maintain higher country station charges then needed to obtain a fair and reasonable profit. To some extent this responsibility is shared by those who have failed to set a new standing of rating, more recent than the 10-year-old one that is now in the books. Costs of operating plants have been considerably reduced but the old rates aer still charged.

A further claim involved large distributors in "buying up the milk surplus, that which cannot be sold as fluid milk, and selling it at a profit to themselves only."

Rubbing His Eyes

Meanwhile, the farmer is said to be rubbing his eyes and wondering where the surplus went to and mechanically accepting the checks dictated by the dealers.

Result — development of milk sheds, it was pointed out, not to handle fluid milk upon which the producer depends for his livelihood, but to handle by-products of milk at a profit to the middleman.

Further results—raising distributing costs of fluid milk to keep the cost of by-products down.

Into the disturbed milk arena was also tossed the argument that the code, by forcing certain distributors to share in the surplus cost of the Boston market, penalized those dealers who had adjusted their production so closely to consumer demand that they had eliminated the surplus problem within their own sphere of operation.

The milk surplus, where it goes to, how much the distributors are making on it unknown to the farmer, how to handle it more to the advantage of the producer and consumer, comprise a puzzle that has brought farmers to the hearing from all parts of New England.

Upon its solution a local dealer told the dairymen "depends at least 1000 jobs in Boston alone."

"The small dealer shortly will be out of the picture," he said, "unless given a fair chance against the large distributor."

Fascist Farmers Multiply

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—During October the number of Fascist farmers increased by 232,000, it is reported, which now makes a total of 1,600,000.

Einstein 'Stars' in Own Musical Galaxy

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Invites Friends to Recital in New Princeton Home

Renowned Physicist Finds Recreation in Walking and Playing Violin. In This Recent Group Are (Left to Right, Front Row) Ossijs Giskin, Toscha Seidel, Dr. Einstein and Bernard Ocko. Back Row—Mrs. Seidel, Mrs. Einstein and Emil Hilb.

Einstein Greets Musical Friends In Princeton Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 7—Dr. Albert Einstein, now heading the School of Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., gets his recreation partly in strolling about this country town and partly in playing his violin.

Professor Einstein is a talented musician, and several times this fall has gathered together in his house at 2 Library Place a small group to play with him. The members of the group are not always the same, since he invites various of his friends to participate in these informal recitals.

Dr. Einstein himself plays the violin, as of course does Mr. Toscha Seidel, a frequent member of the ensemble. Mr. Ossijs Giskin, cellist, and Mr. Bernard Ocko complete the quartet at the most recent of these concerts. The program consisted chiefly of classical compositions.

In accordance with his desire to avoid publicity of any kind, Dr. Einstein has steadfastly refused to make any comment about his musical activities. Mrs. Einstein, however, declared that he found the recitals very enjoyable and a great recreation.

Dr. Einstein will play at a public concert at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York on Dec. 15, for the benefit of needy families in Germany. Mr. Seidel and Miss Harriet Cohen, English pianist, are also to appear on the program.

Boston Art Notes

Provincetown Printmakers

At the Casson Galleries in Copley Square there is to be seen a collection of prints made by members of the Provincetown Printmakers Associated. They consist of black-and-white and colored block prints and etchings. The exhibition is interesting because it represents work done in a small town which provides the artists with subject matter. The scenes depicted are not random subjects but they show the environment in which the artists work and the scenes that influence their imaginations.

Mr. Donald F. Witherstine is a noteworthy member of the group. His prints from the wood block reveal an interesting imagination and a technique which serves that imagination well. In deep, shiny black as foil to luminous white, we see the roof-tops of Provincetown and the large old trees. Mr. Witherstine conventionalizes his drawing enough to suit the medium. His work has decorative charm and emotional character.

Mr. Tod Lindenmuth, for long a pictorial exponent of Provincetown life, has a number of colored block prints. One, "Dory Fishermen," is particularly striking for its design of birds hovering over the small fishing craft. Often green and yellow and blue appear in his prints as they do in his oils.

Etchings by Miss Elizabeth B. Warren show the sandy stretches, windswept and gleaming in the sun.

John Lavalle

At the Vose Gallery there is a large exhibition of portraits by Mr. John Lavalle, Boston painter. Mr. Lavalle works in modes which prevail and are encouraged in Boston. His attack is clear and comprehensive. He portrays his sitters as they look in some passing moment, seated or standing, preoccupied with thoughts which bring the best expression to their faces. Mr. Lavalle knows how to model details fully in the round, but often he relinquishes the exacting handling for a freer and more imaginative effect. He can paint ladies very voguishly, and when he wishes, he lapses into the sentimental. D. A.

Second Negro Is Convicted

DECATUR, Ala., Dec. 6 (AP)—Clarence Norris, the second of seven Negro defendants in the "Scottsboro case," retried on a charge of attacking a white woman, was convicted today by a Morgan County jury. The sentence automatically carries the supreme penalty. Cases of the five remaining Negroes have been postponed, pending an appeal in the cases of Patterson and Norris.

Spanish Fugitive Escapes to France From Gibraltar

Negotiations With Britain for Extradition Automatically End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The arrival on French territory at Marseilles of Señor Juan March, the Spanish multimillionaire who had recently made his escape from a prison near Madrid, automatically ends the delicate negotiations that had begun with Great Britain with a view to Señor March's extradition from Gibraltar where he first took refuge. Great Britain is understood to have shown some reluctance to accede to the Spanish request.

Some observers, however, say that Señor March's escape relieved the Spanish Government from an embarrassing situation. Several prominent persons believed to be concerned in Señor March's disappearance have been arrested, but their release has since been ordered by the authorities.

The case of Señor March has given rise to a great deal of comment throughout the country. He was once described in the Cortes by Señor Jaime Carner, then Minister of Finance, as a permanent danger to the republic. On the other hand, it has been stated that Señor March has been a victim of spite through his refusal to provide funds to overthrow King Alfonso.

Officially, however, he is charged with high treason on the grounds that he contracted with the French Government to supply tobacco to Spanish Morocco to the detriment of Spanish interests. He was arrested some 17 months ago and remained in prison without trial. That the Government regarded him as no ordinary prisoner is deduced from the fact that they gave him a special cell, allowed his valet to attend and let him get up at whatever hour he wanted.

Señor March was taken from the Madrid model prison about seven months ago and sent to the Alcala de Henares reformatory where he arranged with the prison guards to aid in his escape. One of the warders of the prison accompanied him, and is still with him. It was about 10 hours before it was discovered that his cell was empty. A high prison official later admitted that he had been so impressed with the injustice of the detention that he had unlocked the door to let Señor March go.

Señor March, it is further declared, is convinced that the Government will refrain from reprisals, although it dared not release him. Meanwhile, whatever happens, most observers believe Señor March will not be brought to trial.

Expedition to Seek Roman Desert Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Algiers

AN ATTEMPT to retrace the old Roman road which merchants from Carthage used when traveling from the Mediterranean to the Sudan in the fourth century, is the aim of an expedition which set out from here recently.

The Romans, when they made this road, built small fortresses along it and one of these was discovered last year in the center of the Sahara Desert. The expedition also hopes to find vestiges of a primitive civilization.

War Conditions in Gran Chaco Surveyed by American Woman

Bolivia's Main Objective Declared to Be Ocean Outlet for Oil Pipe Line—Paraguay Firm in Maintaining Justice of Its Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—An interesting account of war-time conditions in Paraguay and Bolivia was given by Miss Ethel MacNair of Columbia University, who has arrived here after several months' travels in the two countries and through the disputed territory. Miss MacNair is on a travel and writing tour of South America and many of her experiences on the continent have already been translated into Spanish.

Interviewed by the Monitor correspondent, Miss MacNair expressed surprise that the war had drifted on so long, because in both countries she had encountered the maximum of good sense, humor and understanding. There was a good deal to be said on both sides, but there was nothing to be said for the continued slaughter "in the Chaco inferno."

Miss MacNair's impartial survey of the war situation was more remarkable for the fact that she was arrested in both countries on the charge of being an American spy. She was speedily released in Paraguay, and in La Paz a display of good humor, coupled with the fact that her prison interpreter proved to be a Bolivian who had traveled with her on the international train, saved the situation.

She contrasted conditions in the two countries slightly in favor of Paraguay because there the people are fighting, as it were, with their backs to the wall and believing religiously in the justice of their cause. They felt that the safety of their homeland was at stake. They were concentrated on one great self-contained effort and, if needs be, could carry on the fight for years.

Bolivia, on the other hand, according to Miss MacNair, is endeavoring to maintain the fabric of its foreign trade while it is carrying on a war far distant from its populated centers. The nation is not so enthusiastic but there is a deep and general desire to obtain a solution of the old ocean outlet problem.

The American woman traveler was convinced that an ocean outlet was necessary for Bolivia and that there would be no definite peace until it was obtained. She was equally convinced that it could be obtained at a general South American conference and pleaded for a more generous spirit among Bolivia's neighbors "in the interests of continental peace."

Despite what has been stated to the contrary by successive ministers in La Paz, Miss MacNair declared that Bolivia's main war objective is to obtain an oil pipe line to the Atlantic ocean. A line over the Andes to the Pacific was not feasible, she said.

Canada Has New Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 7—Mr. R. C. Matthews, member for Toronto East Center, recently appointed Minister of National Revenue, was sworn in at Rideau Hall yesterday. Mr. Matthews replaces Mr. E. B. Ryckman in the Bennett Cabinet.

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The Young Folks' Page

Who Was Will o' the Wisp?

By MAY WYNNE

Chapter X

SQUIRE ARGALE'S face had shown fear, but only for a moment. The next he was raging at the speaker, but Dennis stood his ground bravely.

"Ask your son yourself," he said. "When my father learned that the wearing of the White Rose would mean tyranny for England he flung it off. But your son is a Jacobite, and only last night he tried to lure Sir Simon Devlin into the clutches of his enemies. It is true enough my father played the part of a highwayman, but he never robbed, and he no longer serves the Pretender. If you doubt my story, ask your son."

Argale had sprung from his seat, and was pacing up and down the room. He read in the lad's fearless bearing and steady glance that his tale was true, and already vague suspicions took shape.

"Sir Simon!" he muttered to himself. "Nay, nay. Sir Simon—"

"Would have been trapped in a Jacobite ambush but for us," put in Dennis quickly.

"Silence!" shouted Argale, raising his fist as though to strike the speaker. "I will see to it that thy father and—" but at that moment the door burst open and Stephen himself rushed into the room. His clothes were muddied, his hair dishevelled, and there was terror in his eyes.

"Father!" he cried, not noticing Dennis, "you must hide me, you must save me!"

"Speak no word!" gasped Argale, in a very different key, "and come with me. But first—" he glanced at Dennis, and his son seeing the latter gave a cry of rage.

"It is he!" he cried, "he and the man they call Ragged Robin who warned Sir Simon. Oh father, save me, and see to it that—."

"Go to your room, boy," cried Argale sharply. And then, grasping Dennis's arm he dragged him away, whilst Stephen slouched off through the door to his room.

"You shall bide here for the present," growled Argale, "bide here, Dennis Fendale, and we will yet see what weapons we hold." And, still clutching the boy, who did not attempt to struggle, he thrust back a secret panel, giving his captive so sharp a push that he stumbled forward and fell to the ground.

Dennis a Prisoner

He lay there hearing the panel shoot back into place. A prisoner indeed! and with suffering at his heart as he thought of that other prisoner at York jail.

"Sir Simon will wait for me in vain," thought the boy, "and since I do not come may ride far away and think no more of me, in which case my father will hang and my mother's heart will break." He caught his head in his hands in his distress, but he was not one to indulge dark thoughts for long, and rising to his feet tossed back the hair from his face.

At that moment he distinctly heard movements on the other side of the wall as of one who, with clumsy fingers, sought to find the opening of the panel. In an instant he was all a-quiver with hope, though he questioned if he should find a friend at the Manor.

Back slid the panel at last, and to his surprise an old man stood in the aperture beckoning. Nothing loath Dennis sprang out, looking eagerly at his deliverer who regarded him with tears in his eyes.

"No need to ask your name, young sir," whispered the graybeard, "for Fendale you must be. I heard it rumored a Fendale was brought here at dawn and quickly searched for the truth. I am Adam Bayle, one who knew your father as child, youth, and man. Hie thee, hie thee, young sir, for judging by the whispers I hear Argale hath small love for thee. But stay—thy father lives?"

"Aye," said Dennis, "and though he lies in York jail in sore peril I am hopeful the prison doors will yet be opened. Bless you, Adam, friend and servant both this day!"

He took the old man's hand, and obeying his whispered advice, climbed over the open window sill and made for the moors. Roger Argale was, no doubt, too busy planning his son's escape to give thought to his young prisoner, and Dennis had little difficulty in reaching the road which stretched its white length toward the cliff.

Two Faithful Friends

As he ran, congratulating himself on his escape, he suddenly spied two familiar figures. James and Angela stepped out from behind a heathery hillock and, seeing him, came running forward.

"We were coming in search of you," said Angela. "We went early to Cliff Cottage and found your mother prostrate with grief and Prudence at her wits' end. Is't true, Dennis, that your father is in prison?"

Dennis nodded. "But, if I mistake not, we shall soon have him out," he replied, for now he felt full of hope and courage.

"After you have spoken with your mother we must find Ragged Robin," said James. "If he escaped from the Jacobites, methinks he will be able to take us to Sir Simon. I do not know if I did rightly, Dennis, but I have brought your packet with me, for, indeed, I have had no chance to give it to my father."

Dennis took the packet readily. "All the better," he said. "We shall be able to show it to Sir Simon, who is going to be our best friend."

When they arrived at Cliff Cottage, to their surprise they found Ragged Robin there also. He showed almost as much delight as Mistress Holt at sight of Dennis. "Now you are come, we must not delay," he urged. "After I escaped last night I learned from the cunning plotters that Sir Simon stays today at Lethways Chase with his friends. Come speedily, lest he be again on the road to London."

It would have been hard to leave Angela behind a second time, and her mute pleading won her her way more quickly than words would have done. Nor did she linger on the road, nor hinder those so eager to reach their destination.

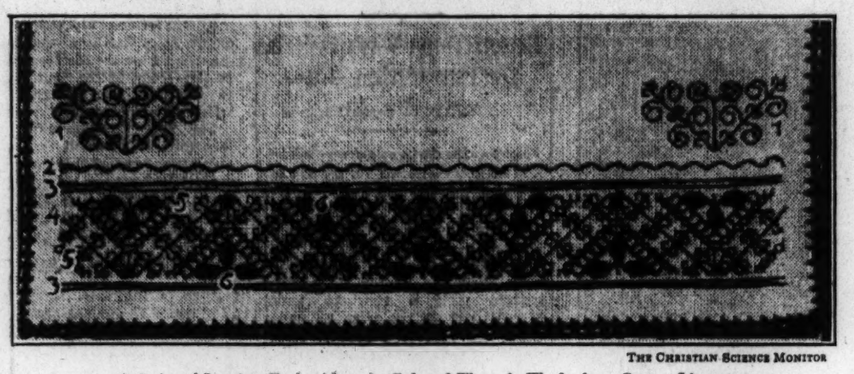
Arrived at the Chase so strange a company did not find it easy to gain admittance, but whilst they argued with the gate keeper, who should come riding out from the courtyard but Sir Simon himself.

Instantly Dennis ran forward, and Sir Simon was not slow to recognize him.

"Why so tardy?" he asked, "I should ha' been on my way south to London ere now. But I see by your face 'twas no fault of yours. Let us go back to the house," he said, turning to his host, Lord Darrel, who had ridden up, "and hear this matter which is, methinks, urgent."

Dennis was taken into a room in the Chase and there the two men listened earnestly to his tale. Realizing the urgency of speed, he spoke as briefly as possible, giving the outline of his father's history, his connection with the Jacobite Party, and his resignation. Only in the matter of Stephen Argale he was silent. After all, the lad was his father's only son.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Strip of Latvian Embroidery in Colored Threads Worked on Coarse Linen.

Things to Make From Many Lands

Embroidery From Latvia

THE old Latvian national costumes are furnishing beautiful patterns for present-day embroidery which is being taught in all the Latvian schools.

The border here reproduced is worked on a piece of coarse linen.

Commence with the portion marked "1," using two strands of red thread. This is worked in the "Holbein" running stitch, i. e. over two threads and under two threads on the way out, reversing the process so as to fill in the spaces on the way back. The pattern, therefore, is exactly the same on both sides.

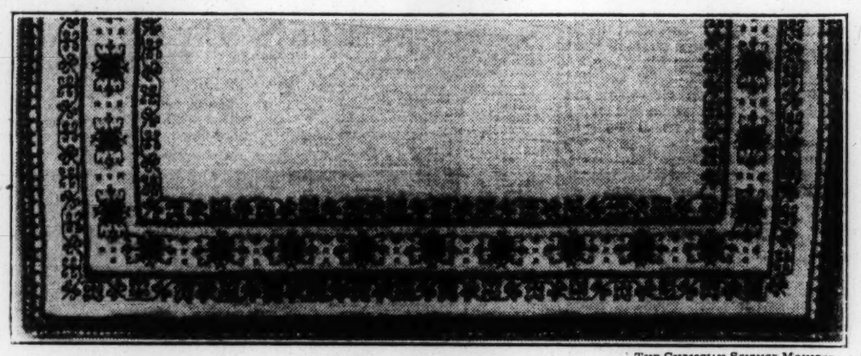
For Fig. 2, run the red thread over two and under two in a straight line, then draw a green thread in a wavy line through the red thread.

For Fig. 3, use two strands of green thread for the upper line, and two strands of yellow thread for the lower line, working the lines in simple plaid stitch.

For Fig. 4, use green thread, and for Fig. 5, use red. These portions are worked in the Holbein stitch. Fill in the spaces at Fig. 6 with yellow thread, using the satin stitch.

Turn in the border a good quarter of an inch and buttonhole it with six strands of red thread, afterwards running a line of green and a line of yellow thread through the buttonhole stitch, using three strands in each case.

This embroidery looks most effective on a brush and comb case, table napkin cases, or tablecloths.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Section of Square Cloth Embroidered in Latvian Design.

Talks on Art and Artists

II—*Looking for Balance In a Picture*

BALANCE is perhaps one of the things that gives us the feeling that everything is as it should be. Look at human beings, for instance. We have two legs to stand upon and with our feet both on the ground we feel well balanced whereas it is difficult to keep our balance standing on one leg. A tight rope walker, although he balances on one leg at a time, must throw his weight equally from one side to the other to keep his balance.

Then there are the trees. A sturdy trunk grows up from the ground, branching out into two or more main branches, and from all these come smaller branches, spreading out with twigs and then the leaves. Even the leaves are balanced with little veins growing out on either side from the center vein. There are very few trees that branch out in the same way on both sides, but when we view them from a distance we see the center and a similar proportion of foliage on either side. Thus we feel satisfied with what we see.

All artists think of balance when they are painting. We prefer a room with the furniture evenly distributed about and not crowded at one end of the room with the other end empty; so in a picture the artist balances his composition so that we may feel the same sense of harmony. The artist may use the forms of things to balance a picture, or more often he balances his patches of light and dark.

Our Illustration

Our illustration shows a picture that gives us a sense of satisfaction, which is partly due to a fine sense of balance. There is a feeling of equal weight and things being well distributed, yet the shepherd boy is not in the center of the picture with a sheep on either side of him, so how is this accomplished? We feel also the artist's love of nature and the peace in the great expanse of sky and stretches of grassy land.

The shepherd boy stands on his stilts surveying his flock and balancing himself with perfect ease. Not only has the artist, Rosa Bonheur, caught the spirit of the shepherd boy balancing himself so that create this triangular form. Observe the legs of the sheep standing next to the boy repeating the same design.

It is this form, against the quiet horizontal lines of the landscape, and the long shadows that give this picture its restful balanced sense, just as the boy gives out a well-poised and certain sense of his balance. The next time you see a picture you like very much see if you can see its balanced figures. You'll be surprised to discover in how many ways and how cleverly artists give out this sense in their pictures.

Rosa Bonheur, the artist who painted this picture, was a pioneer among women painters. She lived in France during the last century when girls were supposed to stay quietly at home. All her family were artistic, her father being a drawing master. Materials were easily accessible for her to use when she felt impelled to tell about her animals in paint or clay.

A Great Animal Painter

When she was about 17 years old and might have been starting her first year in art school if she lived in these times, she went out daily into the country in search of picturesque views and animals for sketching. She was too poor to afford models for a studio. She loved animals more than all else and went to all the horse fairs and cattle markets held in the neighborhood of Paris. By dressing in boys' clothes she was able to become friends with all the graziers and horse dealers, who were delighted with her sketches of their animals.

Rosa Bonheur loved birds, too, and felt they should not be confined in a cage. Her brother fastened a net on the outer side of the window of their apartments that the birds might safely fly about the room. At the same time she was able to watch them and use them as models.

With her father and brothers she lived on the sixth floor of a Paris house. Outside the windows there was a terrace which she converted into a roof garden with gay flowers and vines. On this roof garden she carefully tended a lovely sheep with long silky wool. Of course the sheep could not descend six flights of stairs, so by way of diversion, Rosa's brother Isadore would take the sheep fondly on his shoulder to a neighboring field for exercise and a change of diet of nice fresh grass.

Rosa Bonheur became one of the most famous animal painters. Although the King of France refused to give her the Legion d'Honneur because she was a woman, when her painting, "The Horse Fair," won the prize at the Salon (though she received recognition later) she has won a far deeper, more satisfying honor in the love and appreciation of her animal pictures that has come to her from all over the world.

E. S.

[The first article in this series, on Symmetry in Art, was published on Nov. 2. The next will appear on the first Thursday in January.]

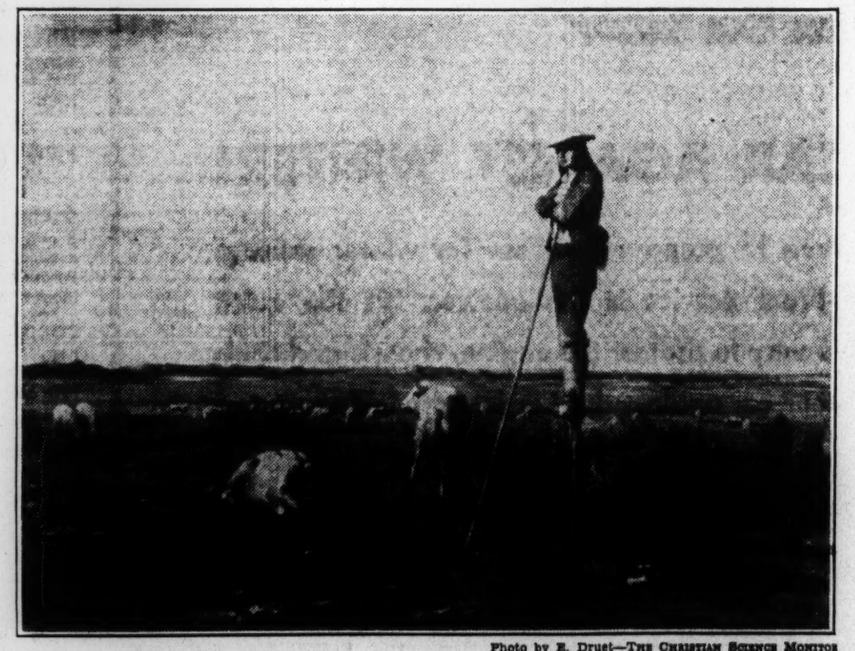


Photo by E. Druet—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Shepherd on Stilts: From the Painting by Rosa Bonheur.

Where the Weather Grows

A Visit to the Flying Weather Man

Part II

HARRIS was soon busy transferring from a chair to his person a mountain of clothing, all the while giving me a running line of explanation. Pulling on a heavyweight suit of woolen underwear, he said, "You see, in the hour it takes me to climb three and a half miles, or so, the temperature may vary from 35°-40° Fahrenheit on the ground to 35° or 40° below zero at the top of the climb. That's a drop of about 70°, which is a lot—especially when it's cold."

"Almost done now." A double heavy knitted cap was pulled down over his ears. Then a long rag of white silk. "A section of an old parachute. It is soft and doesn't scratch my neck. I wrap it round and round"—he did—"and so make it quite cold resisting. It's better than a woolen muffler." He adjusted a pair of amber-lensed glasses, "To offset the glare of the sun above the clouds," and then picked up a pair of giant fur-lined gloves, with finger mittens attached at the back.

"And now the parachute. We never go up without it." With the words, he buckled to his back a heavy pack. Strong straps over the shoulders, around the chest and both legs secured it firmly. His right hand automatically felt for a ring over his left breast. "The ring," he explained, "which I'd pull if I had to bail out."

"Have you ever 'bailed out'?" I asked eagerly.

"Yes, but that's another story; never from the Tech ship."

Harris waddled—you couldn't say he walked—over to the waiting, roaring plane.

When we reached it, an assistant had affixed the meteorograph to the wing. Harris climbed in with the easy grace of a great bear, and shouted over the roar of prop, "You can talk to Chris here, while I'm up." He closed the cabin door, checked engine, ailerons, rudder, and instruments, searched the field and air for possible planes, and taxied down the runway.

While Chris and I talked, Harris climbed out of sight beyond the clouds; the roar of his prop dimmed to a lazy drone, and then faded into silence. As we turned back to the laboratory, to await his return, I remarked, "It seems to me he climbed up straighter than any plane I ever watched. Don't they usually circle as they climb?"

"Yes, because the stock airplane is built for level flying; its maximum speed is on the level. But our ship is meant to fly high, and to get there rapidly. So the prop is set to give 100 per cent of power when climbing. I can show you the meteorograph, if you'd like," Chris went on. And of course I liked; who wouldn't?

Chris picked up a sheet of aluminum foil, about 9 by 2 inches, and a hollow cylinder. "The foil is wrapped around the drum, and then smoked—just as you'd smoke glass to see an eclipse of the sun. The drum is put into the box and is revolved by clockwork. See these five pens on long arms? Well, three of them automatically trace lines on the foil—one, the air temperature; another, the air pressure which is correctible into altitude, or height above the ground; the third marks the relative humidity, or amount of moisture in the air. Here is a used sheet—see the three sharp lines in the blackened surface?"

"Yes," I replied, "just like lines on a graph."

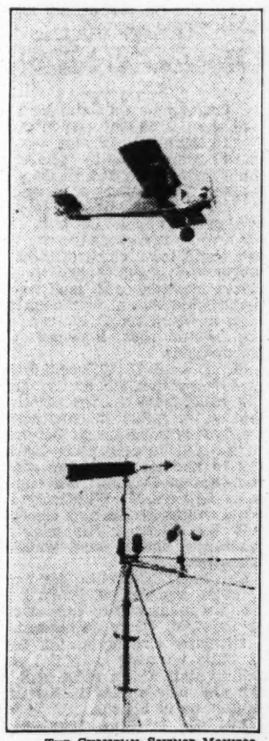
"Now before and after each flight," he went on, "we put the meteorograph into this little box, or shell, to record ground conditions on the tracings.

"See the two thermometers in the shell? The bulb of one is wrapped in a piece of cloth which we moisten with water. Air is sucked through the box, by an electric fan, and the thermometers record the air temperature, and the wet-bulb temperature. The difference between them is worked out mathematically to show the amount of humidity in the air at the time of reading."

A roar outside interrupted. "There's Harris!" We went out to the plane and Chris took off the meteorograph. Harris took the ship to the hangar and Chris showed me how he recorded the ground conditions, which he had just explained. This required about five minutes, and Harris returned as we went into the laboratory.

Harris got himself out of his cumbersome clothing, and then examined the tracings. He then removed the foil from the drum and dipped it in a tray of clear solution. "It is shellac dissolved in alcohol," he said. "Now I'll touch a flame to it"—he had nipped a corner with tweezers, and held it up to drip—"and the tracing is burned on as a permanent record. The process is similar to baking enamel on a pan or tub. When the flame has burned itself out, it is ready for the evaluation or reading. We will do about an hour's work here, and then take or 'phone it over to Tech, where generally, they will do two or three hours of complicated figuring before they make the forecast."

The blackened sheet with its silvery lines held from me its weather secrets, but it seemed to be talking clearly to Hank and Chris, who pointed and argued with each other "I understand you are doing other work; is that true?" I said when they had finished.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Research Plane of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Flying Over the Wind-Vane and Cup Anemometer of the Weather Bureau at Boston. Coöperation Between the Old and the New.

"Oh, yes. Though the meteorological work is the basic reason for the flights, we are also collecting air samples for the determination of the chemical composition of the air at high altitudes; we are taking another set to try to check the meteoric dust in air at high altitudes. Too, in the hatching season, we make a series of flights for the Department of Agriculture to help them investigate the way the gypsy moth spreads. There is reason to believe the larvæ are carried by the wind, "but we have not yet found how far nor how high."

"I begin to see why you said your work is absorbing. You must be proud of your part in the work," I told him.

But Harris laughed. "I don't have time to get that way," he protested. "There's too much detail to the job. I've told you only the high lights, the results of the flights, and the professors are the ones who do the real work, after all."

I found more than I expected when I went seeking the weather where it grows; I found not only the weather but scientists who labor quietly, earnestly, in good weather and bad, to serve industry, to advance human knowledge, that the world may be more safe, more happy, more in harmony with the great "Upstairs." H. B. H.

The Mail Bag

New Town, Tasmania, Australia

Dear Editor:

Tasmania, separated from Antarctica by nothing but miles of ocean, is a heart-shaped island, nearly as large as Scotland, lying to the south of eastern Australia. We live in a suburb of Hobart, the capital, which is situated in a delightful position on the estuary of the River Derwent, and has an excellent harbor.

The city is sheltered by Mt. Wellington, one of the many mountains of the island, towering behind it. None of the mountains reach an elevation of 6000 feet, but the scenery throughout the island is superb. The lake district of central Tasmania is famed for its magnificence. The hills, snow-capped in winter, rise abruptly hundreds of feet from the lakes' edges. The lake reflections are unsurpassed in grandeur and beauty. Last Christmas I camped for a fortnight at the southern end of Lake St. Clair, which is 12 miles long. I find no greater pleasure than in going for walking trips in the bush, or climbing the hills or mountains surrounding Hobart.

Botany is one of my chief interests, and I have ample scope for studying it here, as every surrounding hill is covered with trees and flowers. At present they are all in bloom. The orchids attract me most. I have found at least 27 species in the neighborhood. Some grow close to the ground and some shoot up to 18 inches or so before they flower. Lots of them have bright green flowers, others deep blue, mauve, yellow, purple, pink, white, brown, and red.

Besides botany, I am especially interested in all arts and crafts. I learn dressmaking, and am particularly fond of embroidery, knitting, and raffia work, either on canvas or with rattan. Still more do I enjoy wood designing and painting, leather embossing, oil-painting on parchment, and doing lino cuts or stenciling. But pottery, which I learn at school, holds the greatest fascination. It is a difficult craft. The hardest part is to turn pots on the wheel, and the most interesting part is designing and painting them, after their first baking in the kiln. They are painted with oxides of metals, glazed, and then fired again.

The features in the Monitor which attract me most are firstly the Mail Bag, although I have not written to it before, and then the pictures on the Home Forum page, the "Quotation for the Day," and "For the Scrap Book."

I am writing in eager anticipation for someone to write to me. You have no conception of how pleased I should be to receive a letter from some foreign country, and what pleasure I should gain in answering it. I am 16.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the staff of the Monitor for all the help and interesting information I gain from the paper, and especially for assisting in the endeavor towards international peace, good will and friendship.

Nancy M.

Syracuse, New York

Dear Editor:

We have been receiving The Christian Science Monitor for only a week but even in that short time I have found it a source of interest, education and pleasure. So far, every paper has offered many interesting articles concerning England that have proved useful to me in my study of English history. I also enjoy the articles on the Editorial page and on the Home Forum page, and need no longer be worried about the source of my next oral current topic, for the Monitor offers an abundance of delightfully written topics to choose from.

Yesterday, while wandering through the paper, I came across the Mail Bag, which proved to be the most interesting column I had yet discovered. I have always loved to write and to receive letters and I think it would be great fun to correspond with people all over the world, to exchange ideas, to compare customs, and to broaden one's outlook on life. I am 16, a senior in high school, and would appreciate very much your adding my name to the list of those who wish to receive letters

Love from a new Mail Bag friend. Alice B.

Auburn, Maine

Dear Editor:

I am inclosing some letters to be forwarded and a list of the correspondents.

As I would like someone to write to me, I'll tell a bit about myself. I graduated from normal school last June, and am now teaching in a rural school of 15 pupils. I find the work very enjoyable.

As a language project, I had my upper grade look through several Mail Bags, pick someone to whom they wanted to write, and write letters. That is just one of the ways the Monitor has helped me.

Some of my other interests are music, Camp Fire Girls (I still belong to a group, even though I am a bit old), and writing letters.

Are there any folks who would like to hear about the beauties of Maine? I would be glad to tell all that I know of my home State. I love to ride or walk through her scenic roads and paths and climb her rugged mountains. I wish I could say I had climbed Mount Katahdin, her highest peak. Perhaps some day I can.

Bates College is in Lewiston, Auburn's twin city. I plan to get more education there as soon as possible. Although it is a small college it has a fine reputation.

Of course, I would like to hear from anyone anywhere. I might be able to write in French, but that is the only foreign language I know at all.

Many thanks to the Mail Bag and the whole Monitor. Edna M. C.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Margaret P. (11), Spokane, Washington—Especially from Ireland and Scotland.

Josephine W. (13), Winnetka, Illinois—Especially from abroad, from non-European countries.

Janet B. (14), Toledo, Ohio—From Spain or any country whose people speak Spanish: Interested in studying Spanish and in Girl Scouts.

Elizabeth E. (16), Chicago, Illinois—Especially from Australia. Interested in Girl Scouts and Guides, and will trade stamps and post cards.

Marquerite F. (16), Oakland, California—From anyone.

Peggy S., Kalamazoo, Michigan — Interested in writing letters, travel, music, books and corresponding partly in French.

Over 20

Zoe R. B., Edinburgh, Scotland—Especially from France and Egypt.

Greta E., Hamburg, Germany—From an American.

Louis G. B., Blenheim, S. I., New Zealand—Interested in sports.

I. W. B., Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

Bert B., Barrington, Illinois—Interested in exchanging stamps.

Helen G., Barrington, Illinois—Interested in music—piano, organ and composing.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Scouts and Guides Plan Christmas Fun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow, Scotland

Glasgow is busy at it again—busier than ever in fact—preparing to make Christmas a happy time for everybody.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are coöperating in big schemes for collecting, cleaning and repairing clothing and old toys, and the "Toy Repair Shops" are working at full pressure. So much interest has been aroused in these shops that they are running at practically no expense—paint, wood, glue and spare parts for dolls and animals being supplied by business firms.

During the fruit harvest Scouts and Guides organized gangs to raid the neighboring farms (by kind permission of the owners!) and brought back surplus fruits—mainly apples—to be kept in readiness for the Christmas season. In addition, many grocers have placed large hampers and tubs in their stores which customers are gladly filling, one troop having had to empty its hamper 10 times in 12 days. Hampers have also been placed with their lids invitingly open in toy shops.

Similar schemes for happifying Christmas are going ahead in England and Wales, where lorries laden with toys for distribution will tour the poorer quarters of the towns on Christmas morning, parcels of food will be taken to needy families, hot breakfasts will be given to children, parties and entertainments will be organized, hot-pot suppers will be provided, and firewood and coke will be distributed.

To quote from the Chief Scout's last Christmas greeting to troops everywhere: "Buck up and get your good turn done, and then enjoy a really happy Christmas yourself in consequence."

Somebody Needs What You Can Give

Among your friends and acquaintances there are perhaps several who need and would gladly welcome a gift of Christian Science literature. Let the holiday season bring them a token of friendliness from you in the form of

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The Christian Science Quarterly	1 issue January	

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The Home Forum

The Deer Come Down

THE mule deer have come down again from their mountain haunts to graze on our faded foothill grass. They were away all summer, swallowed up by those mysterious canyons beyond the first range of sandstone. Until a month or so ago, we had not seen a sign of them since early last spring—when they ventured down during the night into the very ravine above our little brown house, only to vanish again at dawn. But with the coming of fall, with the turning of the hawthorn leaves to rusty yellow, with the slow dripping of gold from the aspens, they have come back.

The Colorado Rockies are barren and cold now with the first snow of winter sifting down through the crevices, but here in the foothills a faint trace of green still shows amid the buff and brown. There is slender grazing. Out of curiosity, we have just been turning back through the pages of our journal, wondering how many mule deer, or "blacktails," we have really seen this fall. The record surprises us!

Now, at the end of September, the only wild flowers are of the aster family, except for the seedy remains of goldenrod, a stray harebell, or an occasional wilting wild geranium. Even they will soon be gone, and we shall be left with the gold of aspens and the scarlet of sumacs—for a little while.

We saw the first deer of the season today! The surprise and suddenness of it left us rather gasping, after the doe and her fawn sauntered off through the pines. They had stared at us for some minutes with as much curiosity as we stared at them. We came upon them—on our afternoon walk—standing near a tiny clearing in the midst of the woods, their great ears held erect, their bodies alert but motionless. The lovely grace of them! We walked the rest of the way home on "shoes of wind."

October 1. We were up again this morning before the sun, which rose rather sleepily at six o'clock and cast a rosy eye on the mountains. It was a glorious morning with a freshness and briskness that sent us striding along the trail to the woods. The magpies are coming back to their winter quarters in the ravine hawthorns—we saw five of them in a group this morning. And in the tall grass at the turn of the creek Fritz routed out a gayly-plumed pheasant that flew noisily down the ravine.

We had just reached the rim of the "big gulch" when we spied two small mule deer down in the cut among the ocher and bronze brush. They were standing quietly, the white around their black-tipped tails showing against the hillside, and their large ears up. Then, glancing farther down the gulch, we saw three more blacktails poised like statues on the stock-pile of an abandoned gold mine. And, as if that was not abundance in its fullest, we discovered three others in the brush! For a long time we sat on a purple boulder and watched: saw the deer come together, fall into single file, and move up the hillside through the brush. As they passed along the rim of the old mine pit, we saw their dark silhouettes, one after another, flit across the gray-blue hollow.

October 7. The mountains are rich with fall now. Brilliant yellows and ochers and yellow-greens bloom next to the dark soberness of the pines. On the hill slopes are clumps of tarnished shrubbery with occasional splashes of red and orange. We were out in the hills soon after sunrise this morning, taking our favorite walk around the "horseshoe." Secretly, we hoped we might see deer again. And we did! Through the pines on the west brink of the hill, as we moved quietly over the matted pine needles, we spotted two deer, standing still in the trees. Soon a fawn sauntered up from the dark background, then another small deer with incredibly large ears. We tried to hold Fritz, but when he caught the scent he rushed off (like the tortoise after the hare!) as the deer loped off through the woods in long springing bounds. We hurried on their trail to the brink of the gulch, but they had vanished completely. So home we walked through the pines—sunlight slanting on the ground, and the air full of zest.

October 12. The sunrise this morning had the usual prelude of orange-russet that turns yellowish gradually and then to burning cerise before the sun rises up from the plains. When we walked, before breakfast, we remarked about the thick greens and reds in the wild cherry trees along the creek: almost muddy colors compared to the thin red of sumac and the clear yellow of aspens. To the west the hilly approach to Mount Jerry was a blend of soft zinnia colors, creeping up through the drying grass and brush.

As we crossed the flat top of the hill, two deer bounded ahead of us through the trees. We caught only the flash of them, the springing lilt of their bound; but in a few minutes we saw them again—far across on the other side of the cut that cleaves the hill into two unequal parts. The distance they had covered in so short a time was unbelievable. We stood and watched for many minutes while they slowly climbed the hill; and even after we started homeward again, we looked back and saw the white of their tails against the withered grass.

October 17. There is such delicate and frail beauty in the ravine yet. We look at it with a little choke in our throats, knowing that soon the leaves will be on the ground and very brown. Fall has always seemed the season of the year, above all others, when one should linger for whole days at a time in the woods—and know the silence broken by falling leaves, the haze over the distance, the "feel" of it all.

We had a long climb in the wind this morning, up the steep hill to the east of the creek canyon. No sooner had we reached the top and started toward the pines when we saw two deer. Slowly others moved into sight, until we saw seven in all—and very close to us. Cautiously we crept still closer, trying to keep behind the trees, but they took fright and bounded off in a flash. After we had maneuvered around to the bend in the "horseshoe," we saw all seven again—very clearly—grazing on the slope. It was an adventurous morning.

October 25. Now when Fritz runs through the ravine after a rabbit, the leaves crunch and crack under his feet, the juncos flit and twitter in the hawthorns. Most of the leaves have fallen after yesterday's windstorm, and the few that are left seem crisply brown and rattly. We took the long trek to Shadow Canyon this morning, skirting around the base of the mountain and stopping to rest at the creek under the box elders. Last week they were so gloriously yellow; today the branches are quite riddled with wind.

On the way home we had the sudden joy of seeing deer again—two big ones, tawny-coated and sleek, one with antlers. We had a glimpse of them at close range before they sprang off into the woods.

October 29. We had just crossed the tight wire fence at the "V" this morning when we saw some telltale white near the top of the canyon, and, sure enough, there were three deer, almost invisible against the fawn-colored grass. Their tails gave them away, being so white all around with a black tuft on the tip. Climbing the other slope of the canyon to be level with them, we discovered several more deer near the brush. They were quite unafraid; in fact, as we walked southward, they began to walk in the same direction along the hillside—eight in all—strung out along the slope—no doubt the same group we have seen before.

November 4. When we walked this afternoon a biting November wind swung through the air, and the top of Stark Mountain was completely hidden behind a veil of mist. To the west the farther mountains seemed to melt off into the clouds. With only a few stray strands of sunlight on them, the foothills stretching northward seemed dismally cold and barren as sand dunes, and the whole foreground was a sober blend of buff and tan—now that Thursday's snow has disappeared.

With the wind in our faces we climbed the flat-topped hill, and, after a circle through the woods, were hurrying home again when we saw five deer in a clump of pines near the fence—one with a few points of antlers in front of his ears. As we came up they ran smoothly toward the fence, taking it easily in a running jump, and slowing down on the other side—quite out in the open. As we swung to the right, they circled back again and came to a halt at the fence. Then, to our amazement, they leaped the wires in a standing high jump, making a graceful, slow-motion curve. So smooth, so effortless. We walked home in great wonder. A. L. F.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of The Bliss Collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Race Course, by H. G. E. Degas

A Glimpse of Edward MacDowell

MacDowell's father and mother were greatly disappointed when he decided to be a composer rather than a pianist. They found it hard to believe that their son was one of those very rarest of creatures—a man of original genius; they little guessed that he was destined to be the first great musician of America. They had set their hearts on seeing him a successful piano virtuoso; perhaps one of the famous ones of the world. This he might have been, indeed, if he had been willing to take more time from composing. . . .

MacDowell had what he himself considered the greatest triumph of his life when his "Indian Suite" was played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, while on the same evening he himself played with them his Second Concerto. He was recalled a dozen times by the enthusiastic audience. And it is a symbol of his love for Boston that of all the many trophies he received throughout his life, the great laurel wreath that was given him on this occasion was the only one he cared to preserve. It still hangs on the wall of his music room at Peterborough, where it has kept green for twenty-six years.

Mr. Philip Hale, the distinguished critic, has called this Suite of MacDowell's "one of the noblest compositions of modern time." . . .

One day at Hillcrest, the deserted farm that the MacDowells bought in the town of Peterborough, to be their summer home, Edward had an unsatisfactory day. He had written nothing that contented him. Ideas did not come right in the form that sounded right to his sensitive ears. He had, indeed, jotted down a few bars of a little simple melody that sang in his head, a simple theme, almost like a small bird's piping. But he thought little of it; rolled up the bit of paper on which the notes were dotted, and tossed it towards the fireplace, not noting where it fell. Luckily, it missed the grate itself and fell on the hearth, where it lay unmolested for the rest of the day.

Mrs. MacDowell knew her husband's habits well. She saved him from many kinds of mistakes by keeping an eye on his absentmindedness, and by watching with affectionate care over his lack of self-confidence. On this particular evening she came into the music room after MacDowell had finished his day's work, and as usual glanced over the place to be sure everything was left safe for the night. Presently she spied a bit of paper twisted on the hearth. With her usual caution she opened and examined it. She hummed the little melody to herself, and thought it very lovely.

"I will save this," she thought. "I will show it to him a little later," and she put the fragment in her pocket.

The next morning before MacDowell retired to work, his wife handed him a bit of paper. "I picked this up last night. I think it is rather a pretty little melody," was all she said.

To please his wife he looked the paper over. "H'm!" he exclaimed, and sitting down at the piano played the melody again and once again. "Why, yes," he mused. "It is not so bad. It is like a little Wild Rose theme, isn't it?"

He took the paper with him to his study and worked over it with enthusiasm. And when he had finished, lo and behold! It was the beautiful little piano piece, "To a Wild Rose," which everybody loves. It makes one feel as MacDowell felt when he thought of the wild roses in the meadows about Hillcrest; when he smelled the fragrance that came in at the window.—From "The Boyhood of Edward MacDowell," by ABBIE FARWELL BROWN. (New York: Stokes.)

So IMPORTANT a figure in French art of the nineteenth century was Degas that his work, with that of Monet, filled an entire gallery at the recent Century of Progress Exhibition in Chicago. Among the canvases represented was this picture, loaned from the Bliss Collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York. It is a small canvas, simply painted and rich in color. The warm reddish browns of the horses, the brilliant blouses of the jockeys, the sand dunes rolling away to a grayish overcast horizon, show that one of his greatest preoccupations was color, although he always had a keen interest in horses. Casual as the postures of these horses may seem, they were the result of intense study carried out over a period of years. Degas never painted such pictures as this directly from nature; indeed it would be impossible to do so. He steeped himself in the materials of which such pictures are made, the actors themselves, the terrain, the atmospheric conditions, the fascinating color notes; and, when the thing had taken definite shape in his mind, he set it down on canvas, but generally with the feeling, when it was done, that he could do it a great deal better another time. That was one of Degas' outstanding characteristics, a constant dissatisfaction with his work and the feeling that he must constantly come nearer to perfection, a perfection that he realized could never be achieved.

Two or three years ago there was an exhibition of Degas' sculpture and portrait work at the Orangerie in Paris and I found it absorbing on repeated visits. Here was the record, unmistakably traceable, of the progress of a sensitive, indomitable spirit, always working, and returning constantly to the same problem because an earlier solution had not satisfied him. Many of the canvases were unfinished—they had remained in that condition for years—because he felt that they were unworthy of him, and yet they contained evidence of the most penetrating observation set down in masterly fashion without any pretentious tricks to trap the untrained public. One received the impression that he was struggling with a problem that was too big for anyone to solve, the adequate presentation of a real character on canvas: he wished to show all aspects when only one could be suggested. The richness and the simplicity of the color were notable.

In the sculpture part of the exhibition were many studies of horses, done as preparation for his race course pictures. He had caught them in all sorts of attitudes, many of them quite similar, but all done with the idea of reducing some particular action to its most vital essentials. The figures are only a few inches high and were done in clay or wax, for there was no thought of putting them in a permanent material as they were only studies, a means to an end. But the friends and admirers of Degas felt, after his going, that they had real artistic merit and consequently they were cast in bronze. There were also similar studies of ballet girls, the little fairies of the opera, recognized by Degas as hard-working people in butterflies' costumes. The wax models were made to study their actions and characteristic positions, for nothing, he felt, was unimportant.

Degas was not concerned with a great variety of subject matter. There are many versions of everything that interested him; but each has its individual charm and, finished, it always has distinction and quality.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

The Two Lamps

Over the river, mild and still
The gentle sun soars up at will,
And in the gray of winter chill
Makes a red lantern in the sky.

How oft at midnight from my dream
I wake and view the silver stream;
Look up, and see the moon a-gleam,
That other lantern, hanging high.

FLORENCE ANDERSON.

УПОВАНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

УПОВАНИЕ есть существенное качество для каждого христианина. Далеко не будучи состоянием равнодушного ожидания чего-то, что должно случиться, качество это имеет те-же свойства, что и надежда, и когда оно правильно обосновано, то содержит в себе обещание осуществления. Упование или ожидание вызывает у человека стремление овладеть своей целью. Это есть положительное состояние мысли и ничего не имеет общего с ленивыми отрицательными размышлениями.

Подлинное упование освещено верою. Мы видим подтверждение этому факту даже на опыте жизни. Какими бы не казались нам деревья мрачными и обнаженными во время долгих зимних месяцев,—кто сомневается в том, что весна вернется в своем радующем землю обновлении? Проходят недели без видимой перемены, однако, никто не теряет надежды, никто не говорит с грустью: весна не придет в этом году. Весна со своими дарами есть непреложный факт для свех, и никто не сомневается в ее чудесных богатствах; между тем, как различно относятся все к Божьему могуществу обеспечить обильно свое творение!

Псалмопевец заявил, что уповает на Бога. В своей книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, говоря о высокой цели, всегда предстоящей ее мысли, пишет следующее (стр. 426): "Когда цель желательна, то ожидание ускоряет наше продвижение вперед."

Боязнь лишений и нужды наблюдается даже среди тех людей, которые готовы признать всемогущество Бога. Это, вероятно, бывает в тех случаях, когда в своем представлении о Боге, человек думает, что Бог видит нужду и голод. Христианская Наука дает нам абсолютную уверенность, что мы всецело обеспечены в силу действия Божьего закона. Последователи Христианской Науки познают, что ожидание добра и только одного добра—лучший способ увидеть воочию совершенство этого закона.

В седьмой главе книги пророка Исайи мы читаем о том, как царь Сирийский и царь Израильский заключили союз против Ахаза, царя Иудейского. Ахаз был чрезвычайно встревожен тем, что его ожидало, и пророк Исайя был послан, чтобы поддержать его. Пророк предсказал падение врага и закончил свое пророчество следующими важными словами: "Если вы не верите, то потому, что вы не удостоверены." Каким эхом звучат эти слова на протяжении веков и как следует нам прислушиваться к ним в наши дни! Если мы хотим воспользоваться Божьей силой, которая исцеляет, спасает и благословляет, мы должны прежде всего и главным образом, верить, знать наверное и понимать, а, следовательно, и ожидать с полным упованием, что сила эта действует теперь, как и прежде для всех, кто понимает всемогущество и всеобъемлемость добра. Христианская Наука учит о полноте Бога или добра, и она не отступается от своего учения ни пред какими материальными рассуждениями, которые заявляют о том, что зло реально или что какое-либо явление, несходное с добром, имеет силу.

Ахазу было сказано, чтобы он просил у Бога знамения Его силы; но, не вполне понимая это приказание, он ответил: "Не буду просить и не буду искушать Господа." Знамение было, однако, дано ему в пророчестве о пришествии Еммануила, обещанного Мессии. Из сопоставления этих двух изречений мы, повидимому, можем заключить, что вера или правильное упование является предварительным условием для получения знамения Божьей силы. Mrs. Eddy написала в Science and Health (стр. 34): "Если Христос, Истина пришел к нам в явлении, то никаких воспоминаний не требуется, ибо явление есть Еммануил или с нами Бог; когда же друг с нами, то зачем воспоминание о нем?" Иисус доказал, что Христос, Истина может исцелять всякого рода недуги и грех и преодолевать материальныя ограничения. Не должны-ли, поэтому, и последователи его просить и ожидать знамения Еммануила—видимого доказательства Божьего присутствия?

"Если вы не верите, то потому, что не удостоверены!" Какие бы не придумывали ухищрения, так называемые силы зла для того, чтобы подавить тех, кто решительно встал на сторону правды и справедливости, мы можем быть уверены,—что заблуждение не исходит от Бога, а, следовательно, лишено основания и связи. Заявление о полноте Бога, об Его могуществе и силе и о том, что человек, как чадо Божие охранен и защищен от зла,—благодаря этому заявлению, в связи с радостным упованием, что Слово Истины действует непреодолимо и преодолевает,—перед нами раскрывается "Еммануил—Бог с нами—верховное всеприсутствие, освобождающее детей человеческих от всех зол, которым подвластна плоть" (Science and Health, стр. 107).

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Over the Hills and Far Away

It was a drowsy, dreamy afternoon. The narrow stream at our feet slid over its bed of dark green weed with scarcely a sound, for there were no rocks or boulders in its course and the smooth swift water flowed along dark and gleaming. Above it the filbert hedge was clasped about with honeysuckle, its flowers holding their calyx upwards like outstretched hands reaching towards the sun. Their fragrance drifted on the warm, still air and mingled with the smell of fresh-cut hay. Huge billowy clouds, like galleons, sailed slowly across a pale blue sky and above the narrow valley the Welsh hills climbed up to meet them.

On the mountain road behind us no traffic had passed for several hours, and the only sound was the lazy continuous drone of the cutting machine behind the hedge. And then an echoing shout broke in on the stillness, and a series of short, sharp, barks. It was not a time or place to evoke expectation of anything unusual; and, looking round, we could see no cause for the noise nor trace the source of it, until an erratic movement halfway up the opposite hillside suddenly betrayed its origin to our interested gaze. A number of creatures, which at that distance looked like little white worms, were slowly moving together from all directions, guided and urged by two small black objects that ran barking to and fro. Above them all was a motionless figure, from which the occasional shouting came. Then at last we realized what was happening and settled down to watch this impromptu exhibition, more interesting in some ways than the formal sheep dog trials which are held in competition, because it was happening in its natural everyday setting of a Welsh hillside.

Distance reduced the objects to miniature size, but their coloring picked them out distinctly against the green grass and bracken. A large and scattered flock was being collected from all over the hill by the two sheep dogs, while the shepherd watched and waited with the patience of his kind. There was little actual work for him to do, for the dogs evidently realized from the start exactly what was wanted and lost no time in doing it. One working above and one below the flock, they raced along at amazing speed, guiding and hustling the animals, rounding up the ones that lagged behind, jinking and dodging with swift dexterity to stop the less tractable sheep from breaking back down the hill. Almost invariably one or other dog instantly noted any attempt to do this and took its own preventive measure accordingly.

By degrees the flock was marshaled together in a definite order. We saw the sheep ambling upward in four distinct single file ranks, the whole maneuver as neat and orderly a performance as one could imagine. As they neared the top of the hill the shepherd, who was awaiting their steady advance, shouted some word of command, and instantly the dog who was working on the upper flank turned and raced back down the hill. Watching his flying form, we realized that the shepherd had sighted a little group of three sheep some long distance away, who had not even been in sight when operations began. With a fusillade of staccato barks and astonishingly quick, efficient movements, the dog hustled them up to join the flock, who were now at the top of the hill.

Slowly they moved off over the brow of the hill, an indistinct blur of huddled forms against its dark background. They were going, perhaps, to the sheep dip scooped out of a little racing stream in the valley beyond, with a stone-paved approach all scattered with bits of wool, that we had come upon once when exploring the valley. Or perhaps just going further afield to pastures new, for on the Welsh hills is pastureland to spare for all the flocks, and no stone walls to limit or impede their wanderings. Now only the dark figure of the shepherd was outlined against the sky, and in a moment or so he, too, had disappeared. The hillside was bare and quiet again. There was nothing left to tell of the efficient maneuvers which had just taken place there, convincing proof of the skill and intelligence displayed by the Welsh dogs in the performance of what is to them an ordinary everyday duty.

R. B.

Expectancy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EXPECTANCY is a quality of vital importance to every Christian. Far from being a mere apathetic state of waiting for something to happen, it partakes of the nature of hope, and, rightly based, holds within itself the promise of fulfillment. Expectancy or expectation renders an individual alert to see the fruition of his aims. It is a positive state of thought and has nothing in common with indolent, negative musing.

True expectancy is faith-lighted. This fact is illustrated even in our human experiences. However bleak and bare the trees may appear through the long months of winter, who doubts that the recurring of spring will come with its renewals to gladden the earth? Weeks may pass with no apparent change; yet no one loses hope or sadly says, This year spring cannot come! The largesse of spring is universally accepted with no worry about its wondrous richness; but how different is the general attitude towards the power of God to provide abundantly for all His creation!

The Psalmist declared that his expectation was from God; and Mary Baker Eddy, writing in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," of the high goal always before her thought, says (p. 426), "When the destination is desirable, expectation speeds our progress."

Fear of loss and scarcity seems very evident even among those who would readily admit that God is omnipotent; and this must be the case whenever one's concept of Him includes the belief that He is cognizant of lack and famine. Christian Science teaches the absolute certainty of the operation of God's law of supply, and its adherents learn that expectancy of good, and good alone, furnishes a means through which the perfection of this law becomes readily apparent.

In the seventh chapter of Isaiah we find the account of an alliance made between the king of Syria and the king of Israel against Ahaz, king of Judah. Ahaz was greatly alarmed at this prospect, and Isaiah was sent to comfort him. The prophet predicted the overthrow of the enemy and ended his prophecy with the significant sentence, "If ye will not believe, surely ye shall not be established." How these words echo down the ages; and how closely should we heed them today! The prime essential in availing ourselves of God's power to heal and save and bless is to believe, to know assuredly, to understand and therefore expect confidently, that it is operative for us now as it has always been for all who understand the omnipotence and all-inclusiveness of good. Christian Science teaches the allness of God, or good; and it sticks to its text in the face of every material argument which claims that evil is real or that any condition unlike good has power.

Ahaz was next told to ask God for a sign of His power; but not fully understanding the command he refused, saying, "I will not ask, neither will I tempt the Lord." The sign was, however, given him in the prophecy of the coming of Immanuel, the promised Messiah. It would seem from the conjunction of these two passages that faith, or right expectancy, is a necessary prelude to the receiving of the sign of God's power. Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (p. 34), "If Christ, Truth, has come to us in demonstration, no other commemoration is requisite, for demonstration is Immanuel, or *God with us;* and if a friend be with us, why need we memorials of that friend?" Jesus proved the power of the Christ, Truth, to heal all manner of disease and sin, and to overcome material limitations. Then should not his followers also ask for and expect to receive the sign of Immanuel—the assurance that God is with us, made manifest by proof?

"If ye will not believe, surely ye shall not be established"! However much the so-called forces of evil may claim to combine in order to overwhelm those who are taking their stand on the side of truth and justice, we may be confident that since error does not emanate from God it is without foundation or cohesion. The declaration of God's allness, power, and might, and man's safety and immunity from evil as the child of His love, coupled with joyous expectancy that the Word of Truth is irresistibly active and prevails, will reveal to us "Immanuel, 'God with us,'—the sovereign ever-presence, delivering the children of men from every ill 'that flesh is heir to'" (Science and Health, p. 107).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Diary

I shall not keep a diary
For one to read and say:
"Thus and so she said and did
One November day."

But I shall tune my silver flute
Till notes like dewdrops fall
And, when the sudden sun is up,
They'll not be there at all.

And I shall laugh discreetly when
Long grass-blades bend and sway,
Mindful of the thing I did
One November day.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

Now!

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with Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Financial: Market Quotations

Security Prices Move Cautiously Forward Again

Buying of Specialties and Rails Feature of the Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Creeping stocks pointed toward higher levels today notwithstanding the absence of important news from either the political or economic sectors.

The dollar firmed in terms of pounds and French francs as the domestic gold rate was again unchanged, but currency fluctuations were rather narrow.

Equity specialties were in moderate demand, and gains of fractions to more than a point, in rails, utilities and industrials predominated in the early hours.

Grains, cotton and other commodities were mildly mixed. Bonds, including United States Government securities, were somewhat irregular.

The market worked upward under buying in rails and a wide variety of specialties. Utilities and many of the old stand-bys among industrials, ruled only steady to moderately firmer.

American Telephone and U. S. Steel were up major fractions but advances of around 2 or more points embraced du Pont, Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Armour preferred and Auburn.

Transfers approximated 1,650,000 shares.

Small Outside Business

Although stock dealings were still almost entirely professional, brokerage firms reported some nibbling by outsiders and a pick-up in odd-lot business.

The recent strength of the dollar in terms of leading foreign exchanges was attributed by various dealers partly to short covering by European speculators because of continued stabilization of American capital that fled to pounds and francs some months ago due to inflationary fears.

Some financial quarters believe that the foreign short position in the dollar is still extremely heavy despite the recent sporadic covering.

Rumors that Washington and London had agreed to hold the dollar-pound rate between $5 and $5.25 were not taken seriously by usually well-informed bankers. The opinion, however, was expressed that both the British and American authorities would prefer quieter exchange markets, at least for the time being.

Government Bonds Quiet

The market for U. S. Government bonds was not greatly enlivened today by the announcement of details respecting the Dec. 15 Treasury financing, the retention of the $34.01 gold price and the general firmness of the dollar in relation to foreign currencies.

Dealings in the federals were rather small during the first half of the session, with quotations showing narrow irregularity.

Financial quarters displayed keen interest in the Treasury's program for meeting the Dec. 15 maturities, and comment on the announcement suggested that the 2¼ per cent coupon was a trifle higher than expected.

Corporation issues were firm. Some of the secondary classifications edged into new high ground for the current recovery with rails leading the way. Issues gaining fractions to around a point included some loans of the Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Milwaukee and Illinois Central.

Utilities and industrials had a few slightly reactionary spots, although the more active features tended higher. There were moderate advances in Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Lautaro Nitrate 6s, Goodyear 5s, and Western Union 5s.

In the foreign section prices moved divergently under limited dealings. French issues lost 1 to 2 points; British loans were steady. Canadians were unchanged to slightly lower and South Americans steady.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; specialties lead quiet upturn.

Bonds: Firm; corporate loans advance.

Curb: Firm; industrials advance.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; changes narrow.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and commission house buying.

Sugar: Lower; Cuban selling.

Chicago

Wheat: Indecisive; monetary outlook uncertain.

Coorn: Strong; rural offerings scarce

Cattle: Steady to 25 cents higher, active.

Hogs: Active, 5-10 cents higher, top $3.55.

Foreign

London: A quiet but steady tone was registered in the forenoon on the stock exchange. Moderate gains were recorded in kaffirs, foreign bonds and industrials. Realizations later, however, caused a shading of prices, especially in continental favorites. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Showing slight gains, prices on the Bourse were resistant awaiting the Chamber's debate of the finance bill. Rentes were lower. The closing was sustained.

Berlin: Prices on the Boerse were resistant early today and the slight gains which were recorded were lost at the close owing to lack of business.

American Water Works

Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works and Electric Company for the week ended Dec. 2, 1933, totaled 30,030,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 5 per cent over the output of 28,720,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period of 1932.

Duquesne Light Earnings

Net earnings of Duquesne Light Company totaled $15,418,070 for the year ended Oct. 31, compared with $16,751,564 in 1932.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 7	Dec. 6
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	2100	8½	8	8½	8¼	
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	1700	20¼	19¾	20½	19⅝	
12½	5	..	Addressograph	100	8½	8½	8½	8½	
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	6	6	6	6½	
11¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	7¼	7	7¼	7	
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	1500	104⅜	103	103	103	
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	5100	22½	21¾	21⅞	21¾	
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	500	4	3¾	4	3¾	
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	500	6½	6¼	6¼		
21	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7	
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	20	18	18	18		
149	20¾	6	Allied Chem	1900	149⅞	147⅞	148	147⅛	
125	118	7	Allied Chem pf	100	130½	130½	130½	130¼	
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	20⅞	19¾	19¾	19⅝	
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	15	15	15		
47	18½	2	Amerada	500	45	43½	43½	45½	
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	25¼	24½	24¾	24½	
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	1600	16	15½	15¾	15½	
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40	
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	600	10¾	10	10¾	10	
64	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	220	55	55	55	54¾	
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	700	27¾	27½	27¾	27	
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	90¼	90¼	90¼		
100½	49½	4	Am Can	5200	100¼	99½	98¾	98¾	
39⅜	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	5200	24½	23½	23⅞	24½	
59½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	500	37	36⅜	37	37	
1¢	1⅜	..	Am Chain	600	4	4	4	4	
81	34	3†	Am Chicle	700	49½	49	49⅛	50	
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1300	50¼	48½	49½	50	
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜		
13	3½	..	Am European	100	5	5	5		
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	3200	10½	9¾	9¾	9¾	
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	22¼	22	22¼	22	
35⅜	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	1400	15¾	15½	15¾	15½	
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜		
21½	4½	1	*Am Hawaiian	1800	19	19	19¼	19¼	
87½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	34¼	34¼	34½		
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1200	8⅝	7½	7¾	7⅝	
57⅝	25	.6	Am Ice pf	100	42¼	42¼	42½		
15½	14¼	..	Am International	900	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	
12	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	20	4	4	4		
37½	5⅝	..	Am Locomotive	1900	29⅝	29	29½	30	
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	43	43	43		
23⅜	3¼	..	Am Metal	3500	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	19	
75⅞	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	74	74	74		
19⅛	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	6¾	6⅛	6½	6⅞	
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	3100	15½	15	15	15¼	
9	1¼	..	Am P&L 5% pf	900	13¾	13	13⅛	13⅛	
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	27400	15⅜	14⅛	15	14⅜	
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	6000	20	18¾	19½	18¾	
47¾	20½	3	*Am Safety Razor	100	38	38	38	38½	
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	2900	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅜	
4½	1¼	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11200	45¼	43⅝	44	44	
23	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	63	63	63		
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	2300	19½	18	19¼	19	
85	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	100	55	54½	55	54	
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	55⅞	54	55¼	54⅜	
112¼	80	7	Am Sug ref pf	200	107	106¼	107		
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	8900	118¼	117	117¾	117	
37⅞	7	..	Am Tob B pf		9				
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	100	18½	18½	18¼	18½	
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1700	13⅜	13⅛	12⅞	12	
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1700	62⅜	59⅞	61	58¾	
14¾	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜		
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	7800	15⅜	14⅜	15	14⅞	
39⅞	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	200	22½	22	22	21¾	
14½	2⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	6½	6½	6½	..	
7⅜	1	..	A P W Paper	100	6	6	6		
29¼	7¾	1	Archer Daniels	400	28½	28½	28½		
90	41	7*	Armour Del pf	100	75	75	75	74	
5	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	4300	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	6600	52⅞	44⅞	51½	44¼	
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1400	14⅜	14	14	14⅞	
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	10500	54⅛	51¼	53⅛	51½	
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	500	49½	48¼	49½		
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	1900	71⅞	69⅞	71⅛	69¾	
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2200	41	39	40	39	
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	5200	30½	30¼	30½	30⅛	
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	1300	36	34⅞	36	35½	
83⅛	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	120	80	79½	80	80	
31½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	4900	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	31½	
84⅛	31	2	Auburn Auto	1900	50¼	47¼	48¾	46½	
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3100	7⅞	7¼	7¾	7⅜	

—B—

17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	13100	12¼	12	12	12	
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	600	30	29½	30	29	
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	7900	25⅜	24¼	25	24½	
39¼	9½	..	Balt& Ohio pf	1100	25⅝	24⅞	25⅜	25	
92½	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	10	86	86	86	98⅜	
24½	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	10	16¼	16¼	16¼		
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	1700	9½	9	9	9	
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	500	11½	11½	11½	11½	
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	800	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
21¾	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	5900	17¼	16¼	16¾	16¾	
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	900	28½	28⅛	28¼	28	
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	8400	36⅜	35¼	35⅞	35¼	
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	800	57	55	57	55½	
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	23	22½	23	21¾	
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	500	11⅞	11¼	11¾	11½	
75	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	100	15⅞	16	16¾		
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1300	52	51½	52	51¾	
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	3700	21¼	19	21	21	
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	3200	20⅛	19⅜	19¾	19¼	
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	12½	12½	12½	11⅞	
4½	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	300	⅞	¾	¾		
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	4100	11	10⅝	10⅞	10½	
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1800	30	29	29	29⅜	
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	500	70	69¼	70	70	
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	400	9½	9	9¼	9	
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	900	7½	7¼	7⅜	7	
13⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	600	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10¾	
9⅞	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1200	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼	
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	300	9	9	9	9	
20¼	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	3600	16¾	16	16⅜	16	
4¼	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2¼	2	2	2	
43¼	8½	..	Byers	3700	28½	27	27½	27½	
80	36½	2	Byers pf	20	52½	51	52½	..	

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1700	22½	21⅝	22½	21⅝	
16¼	2	..	Campbell W&C	300	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	..	
9¾	2	..	Cannet & Recla	200	4½	4½	4½	4½	
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	400	29	29	29	28⅞	
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	3900	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	13	
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	4100	73¾	72½	72½	71¾	
29¾	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	5200	25¼	24⅛	25	24¼	
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	14700	46⅞	45⅛	45⅞	45⅜	
4¼	1¼	1½	Central Aguirre	400	31¾	31	31¾	30¼	
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	6200	36⅜	35¼	36	35⅜	
23½	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	15¼	15¼	15¼		
52½	14⅞	2.52*	Chesapeake Corp	3900	36⅜	35	36	36¼	
49¾	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	6200	41¼	40⅛	40⅜	41¼	
7¾	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1400	8⅜	7½	8¼	7¾	
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St2P pf	4300	9¼	8½	8⅞	8¾	
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	4900	9	8¼	8¾	8¾	
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	700	15⅝	13¾	15⅜	13⅝	
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	8	8	8	8	
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	18	18	18	18¼	
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	900	3½	3¼	3½	3½	
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	500	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	700	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5	
10½	2	..	Childs Company	400	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝	
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	54900	51⅝	50¾	51¼	51	
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	66½	66½	66½	66½	
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	300	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞		
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1900	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞	
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	67	67	67	67	
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3200	21⅞	21½	21¾	21½	
85	63⅞	7	Collins & A pf	10	76½	76½	76½	76½	
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	4½	4½	4½	4½	
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	40	32	32	32	30½	
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	23	23	23	20½	
28⅝	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	8200	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	11½	
83	50¼	6	Columbia G pf A	500	52¼	51¾	52¼	51½	
28	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	25⅜	25½	25⅝	26	
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	500	64⅝	63½	63⅞	63	
19	4	..	Comm Credit	5700	17¾	16⅞	17¼	16¾	
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	120	23½	23½	23½		
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	92	91	91	91	
25½	18⅛	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	30	24⅜	23⅞	24¾		
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2300	36½	35¾	36½	36	
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	17800	32⅞	32¼	32¼	32⅛	
6¼	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	21800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	
60½	21	6*	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	25¾	24½	24½	27½	
27⅝	7¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	900	23¾	23¼	23¼	23½	
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	..	
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	9¼	9	9¼	..	
64⅛	36½	3	Consol Gas	6700	37⅞	37½	37½	37¾	
99	82	5	Consol Gas pf	600	83½	82½	83½	..	
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	7000	11½	10⅞	11¼	11	
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	1900	1¼	1	1⅛	1⅛	
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	200	7	7	7	6⅞	
4½	4	..	Container B	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	
3¼	½	..	Cont Baking B	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅜	
75¾	35¼	2½	Cont Can	3400	76	74¾	75⅞	75¼	
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	8¾	8½	8¾	..	
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	23¾	23	23¼	24⅞	
4	1¼	..	Cont Motors	500	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	6500	18¾	18	18½	18⅜	
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	3800	77	74⅜	76	75⅜	
4	1	..	Coty	400	3	3⅜	3¼	4¼	
39½	22	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	28¼	
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1200	36½	34⅜	35¼	..	
7	1	..	Crown Zellerback	700	4½	4⅜	4½	4¾	
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	900	22	20¾	22	21	
60⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	40	39½	40	38	
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾	
11½	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
55½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	40½	38½	39½	38½	
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	800	15½	14⅞	15	14⅝	
66	36	..	Curtis Pub pf	300	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
4⅜	1½	..	Curtis-Wright	1800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	2	..	Curtis-Wright A	600	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

—D—

18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	11⅞	11½	11½		
49	5⅜	..	Deere & Co	2800	32⅝	31½	32	31½	
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	4500	57½	55¾	56½	55	
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	23700	25⅞	24¾	25⅝	24⅞	
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	1100	5½	5	5⅜	5⅛	
91½	48	..	Detroit Edison	200	59½	59½	59½	59¾	
99	79¼	7	Detroe & Ray 1pf	90	96	96	96	98	
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	700	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝	28⅛	
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	1900	33½	32⅜	33¼	33½	
28⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	300	23½	23	23¼	..	
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	4300	15½	14¾	15⅛	15½	
18	6⅜	..	Dresser A	200	9¼	8⅝	9¼	9	
93	32½	21	du Pont de Nem	19400	93	90¾	91½	90¾	
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	400	109	109	109	109½	
82	82¾	8	Duplan Silk pf	10	95	95	95	..	
102½	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	89½	89	89	..	
19¼	9½	..	Durham Hos pf	10	13	13	13	..	

—E—

10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	125	125	125	124	
18	3½	.20†	Eaton Mfg	4700	13¾	12⅞	13⅜	12¾	
1¾	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	3600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6200	19¾	18¼	19¼	18½	
85½	75	7	Elec Auto-L pf	90	75	75	75	..	
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1700	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15⅜	3¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4200	5½	4¾	5	5⅛	
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	9⅞	9¼	9¾	10	
83½	64	6	El Pw&L 6%pf	300	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	9	
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	46¼	45¼	46¼	46	
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	¾	¾	¾	..	
1	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	10	118	118	118	..	
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
47	13⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	400	14½	13	14½	14⅜	
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	200	10½	10¼	10½	10	
28⅞	3¾	..	Erie RR	2400	16⅜	15½	16½	15⅝	
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	17¼	16½	17¼	16⅝	
23¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	500	12	10⅜	12	..	
10	⅞	..	Evans Products	1700	9½	8⅞	9¼	8¾	
11⅝	3½	¼	Exchange Buffet	50	5¾	5¾	5¾	4¾	

—F—

42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	300	37½	36½	37½	36½	
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	400	6½	6	6⅛	6	
4⅞	¾	..	Fed Screw W	100	2	2	2		
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	23½	23½	23½		
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1200	25½	25¼	25½	25¼	
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	1700	22	21⅝	22	21⅞	
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	300	71	69	69	70½	
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	800	56½	55¾	55⅝	56½	
18⅛	7½	..	Flosheim Shoe A	100	14	14	14	13½	
19	2½	..	Follansbee BB	400	10	9⅞	10	10	
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	15¾	
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	2900	16½	14	16	14	
19	12	..	Fox Film A	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14	
49¾	16½	2	Freeport Texas	2200	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	20	14	14	14	..	

—G—

5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	3	3	3	..	
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	30	12¼	12¼	12¼	..	
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	1300	8	7¾	7¾	8	
43⅛	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	3200	31¾	30¼	31½	30⅜	
27	4⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	700	18¼	16¾	16¾	15¾	
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	1300	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾	
10½	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	300	6½	6¼	6¼	6	
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	29300	20⅞	20½	20½	20¼	
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	11½	11½	11½	11⅜	
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	8200	36⅝	36	36¼	36⅛	
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	7500	⅞	¾	¾	⅝	
154¼	74¼	6	Gen Mills	900	84⅝	84½	84½	84¾	
10⅞	2⅞	.20	Gen Mills pf	200	104½	104½	104½		
40	6⅛	..	Gen Motors	80700	34⅜	33⅞	34	33⅞	
46	13⅜	.60	Int Harvester	4200	42⅞	42¼	42½	42

Financial: News and Comment

Oversubscription To Federal Issue Is Now Expected

Swing to Orthodoxy Seen in Treasury Financing —Rate Is 2¼ P. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The Treasury today, having taken the orthodox course in government refinancing against all temptations to try currency inflation, was expecting a considerable oversubscription to the offer of $950,000,000 in Treasury certificates at the relatively high interest rate of 2¼ per cent.

The swing toward orthodoxy was virtually inevitable; the other alternative of issuing currency to meet the obligations maturing on Dec. 15 was a plunge into the dark from which even today's monetary experimentalists shrank. A week of steady and cautious preparation for the refinancing operation is now ahead, with no more currency sensations to be expected during that time.

Proceeds from the $950,000,000 issue will be split up, $728,000,000, to retire the maturing certificates, $114,000,000 to make interest payments, and some $100,000,000 to augment the treasury balance and meet new government expenditures.

Oversubscription of the issue is expected because of the high interest rate. It is a considerable jump from the last previous 12-months issue of Treasury certificates a year ago when three quarters of 1 per cent was offered. The tremendously increased cost of Government financing reflects changed financial conditions.

At the same time, the Treasury held its issue to one year only, anticipating difficulty if it had entered the long-term market, where government bonds have found rocky going lately.

The announced issue retires, among others, the emergency certificates put out during the March banking crisis to the amount of $473,328,000 and carrying the very high interest rate of 4¼ per cent.

With today's reassurance of temporary steadiness, some of the alarms which characterized recent weeks quiet down. The persistent holding of the R. F. C. offer for American gold to $34.01 is another sign of caution, and markets are expected to benefit. But with the various motives behind the official gold price, Washington has learned that there is no use predicting future developments, and that a desire to reduce an appreciation of the dollar abroad or to change the figures in the light of slumping commodity prices for a day or two at home may effect an overnight reverse.

Building Permits For Pacific Coast Highest Since May

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7—Building permits in November in 10 of the largest Pacific coast cities reached the highest level for any month since May by rising 16 per cent over October.

Permits in November totaled $5,272,000 as compared with $4,514,000 in October. This gain was noted as contra-seasonal, as there is usually a decline of about 4 per cent in November. Thus the rise was actually 20 per cent over the usual seasonal quota.

The majority of the work now in progress throughout the country is financed by the Federal Government under the Public Works Administration, the Civil Works Administration, or similar agencies. The Public Works Administration has for construction work an appropriation of $3,300,000,000 which will also act as a primer for the construction industry.

So far, no industrial acceleration has been noticed, possibly due to the delay in getting the building industry code in operation.

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22 Boylston St., Boston
Write for Folder "Personal Service"
JOIN OUR 1934 CHRISTMAS CLUB
INTEREST BEGINS Dec. 15

108 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
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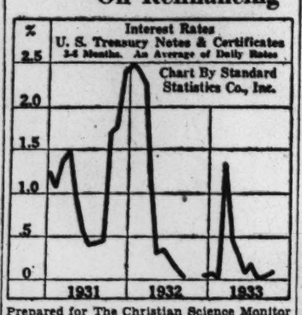
Treasury Rates On Refinancing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE 2¼ per cent rate on the new $950,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates makes comparison of previous rates on short term issues pertinent.

Above are shown the yields over the past three years of federal notes and certificates, calculated when within three to six months of maturity.

It will be noted that the prevailing rates are extremely low.

World Tin Pool Talks of Fresh Limit to Output

But Improvement in U. S. Importations Will Raise Production Figure

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—Fixing of a limitation on world tin production for the first four months of 1934 was before the International Tin Committee for consideration at a meeting today.

Limitation to 40 per cent of the 1929 production was understood to have been proposed, but there was a possibility that figure would be increased if the recent upward trend of American consumption is deemed likely to continue.

Coöperation in the tin industry was first initiated on July 11, 1929, by the World Tin Producers' Association. After prolonged negotiations, voluntary curtailment of production was decided upon. Stocks, however, continued to increase, and the average price fell drastically. Discussions then took place in Paris under Government sanction. The participants came from the principal tin areas, British Malay, Nigeria, Dutch East Indies, and Bolivia. Later Siam joined the group, which decided on a rigorous cut, to be supervised by the International Tin Committee, which also formed an international tin pool for the purposes of acquiring a substantial proportion of existing stocks. Still prices failed to rise. So a restriction scheme providing for a reduction of output of one-third of the 1929 total was put in effect on June 1, 1932. This was more successful. But it was the change in the demand side of the industry that was stated to be equally responsible for the subsequent price improvement. The United States is by far the leading consumer, and this spring began to buy heavily.

Prices per pound have exactly doubled over a year ago. The low point was reached in May last year just before the last restriction scheme. Prices jumped this spring, and were not affected by the mid-July shakeout in commodity and stock prices. Today's quotation was 5.26 cents a pound.

Life Insurance Assets in Year Up $381,000,000

Estimated Total at End of 1933 Amounts to $21,135,000,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Assets of United States life insurance companies will show an increase of $381,000,000 in the current year of 1933, according to Bradford H. Walker, president of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, as he reviewed the year's trend in life insurance investments at the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents which is in session here. The estimated total for the end of this year is $21,135,000,000, he said. Mr. Walker viewed the growth of these assets as significant evidence of the stability of life insurance.

Turning to the investment records of 51 legal reserve companies holding approximately 92 per cent of the total admitted assets of all such companies in the United States, Mr. Walker said that these companies will hold at the end of December about $19,360,000,000, making a net increase of about $340,000,000 over the 1932 figure of $19,020,000,000.

Farm Mortgage Loans

"Analyzing this increase by classes of investments," the speaker said, "we find that farm mortgage loans decreased about $168,000,000 and city mortgages about $311,000,000, making a total decrease in mortgage loans of $479,000,000, and shifting the percentage of total assets held in this class of investment from 35.7 to 32.6. "Bonds and stocks showed a net increase during the year of approximately $271,000,000. This class of assets showed a gain in proportion to total assets from 36.7 per cent to 37.4 per cent.

"Government bonds increased about $283,000,000, chiefly due to a $232,000,000 increase in United States Government bonds and a $55,000,000 increase in domestic state, county and municipal bonds. There was a decrease in corporate securities of $12,000,000, railroad securities having decreased by $34,000,000, while public utility securities increased by $18,000,000, and other corporate securities by $4,000,000.

"Policy loans and premium notes showed an increase of $20,000,000, and the percentage of assets so held decreased from 17.9 to 17.7. While the gain in real estate holdings, amounting to about $360,000,000, was somewhat larger than usual this year, the percentage of assets so held increased only from 4.0 to 5.8."

Wide Investment Territory

The assets of the 51 companies have been invested in large volume throughout all parts of the United States and Canada, Mr. Walker said. Pointing out that the great percentage of investments in each class of securities is shown to have been made in the section where such industry predominates, he continued: "In 1932, 58.9 per cent of all mortgages on farm property was located in the West North Central division; 39.1 per cent of all mortgages on city property and 32.5 per cent of all investments in public utility securities was in the Middle Atlantic division, and 24.4 per cent of all investments in railroad securities was in the East North Central division.

"The markedly accelerated upward trend of policy loans during the depression years is likewise shown by the fact that this ratio has increased since 1929 to 17.9 per cent at the end of 1932, and is, of course, directly attributable to the severity of economic conditions. The amount of policy loans outstanding at the present time is approximately $3,435,000,000, an increase of $1,295,000,000 since the end of 1929, compared with an increase of $844,000,000 during the preceding four-year period," Mr. Walker concluded.

Old Gold Flooding Market at $21.60 While Government Is Paying $34

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 — Gold is being bought in New York for $21.60 per fine ounce and sold for $25.50 at the same time that the United States is paying gold miners and foreign holders upward of $34 an ounce, according to facts printed in the American Banker, New York financial daily. An open market for gold in this country is advocated by the publication.

These widely differing prices for gold are the result of the fact that the RFC is paying the high price for gold only for newly mined bullion or for gold bought abroad by it to depreciate the purchasing power of the dollar in foreign markets, while the gold bought and sold in New York at $21.60 bid and $25.50 offered, is in the open transactions of the jewelry trade.

Old gold trinkets, jewelry scrap, old gold teeth, and probably some bootlegged metal, has flowed from the American public into the gold brokers offices on John Street in such quantity that it is almost a drug on the market, says the American Banker. "When the United States first started buying mine gold at the advanced price of $29.62 on Sept. 8, the scrap gold brokers were selling their bullion to the jewelry trade at about $29 an ounce, and buying from the public at $26.40," continues the publication. "Now the public can get little more than the old statutory price of $20.67 an ounce for its gold.

"The gold brokers can sell their accumulations of the metal only to the licensed jewelry manufacturing trade, and since the jewelry business has not picked up sufficiently fast to absorb all of the gold being sold by the public, the buying price has gone down until it is now more than $12 under the price being paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"The manufacturing jewelers, of course, are buying all they can at $25.50 to stock up on the gold, but they are limited by the President's anti-hoarding orders, and by their unwillingness to tie up capital. Meanwhile there is reputed to be a small but growing amount of bootlegging in gold for export, since it is only thus gold bullion from scrap can be sold at the world market price established in Washington but obtainable only in London.

"This anomalous situation could be altered if the Government would permit an open market in the metal in this country, and pay the RFC price for American scrap gold. But such an open market for scrap gold might make it difficult for the Government to proceed against gold coin and bullion hoarders whose metal it has requisitioned at $20.67 an ounce."

Canadian Financing Declines Sharply

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Financing during the month of November in the Canadian market aggregated only $2,582,671, and compared with $117,613,033 in the like month last year and $221,280,200 in 1931.

A five-year comparison of the volume of new Canadian government and municipal bond issues during the first 11 months of each year by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., shows that the total of $525,831,720, including a $225,000,000 refunding loan, for this year compared with $403,140,470 in 1932, exclusive of a 1932 Dominion Loan, and $1,199,569,419 in 1931, including a conversion loan of $639,816,500.

Of the total for this year, $392,831,720 was sold in Canada, $60,000,000 in the United States and $73,000,000 in England. Dominion Government financing accounted for $408,000,000 and Provincial bond issues for $75,881,238 of the total.

Planned System for Railways But None for Other Transport

Editor of Railway Age Scores Handicaps of Railroads as Compared With Rivals in Connection With Wage Schedules, Rates and Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 7—A planned economy in regard to the railroads of the country is coexisting alongside of a planless economy in regard to the remainder of the transportation system, declared Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age, and chairman of the Simmons Boardman Publishing Company, in an address yesterday to the Railway General Agents Association of Chicago. The Government, said Mr. Dunn, had effected a railway plan through its coördinator of transportation, Joseph B. Eastman, whereby it would not let new railroads be built, and would tear up railway lines already in existence, yet it was appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars in highways and waterways entirely without any program.

What Does the Public Want?

"More experimentation by the railroads themselves and by manufacturers for the purpose of improving railway service and increasing the sale of it is being done now than ever before in railroad history, but an important difficulty confronting the railways is that of determining what kind of transportation the public actually wants and how it wants to pay for it," said Mr. Dunn.

"Does the public put safety in passenger transportation above all other considerations, or does it want more frequency and speed largely regardless of the extent to which safety must be sacrificed in order to get them? There has never been a time within 40 years when the steam locomotive could not have pulled passenger trains at much higher speeds than have been afforded, but during the last 20 years safety in railway operation has been put above every other consideration with the result that the number of passengers carried for each passenger killed increased from less than 3,000,000 in 1913 to more than 17,000,000 in 1932.

"The number of persons killed in 1932, while travelling in automobiles, was thirty times as great in proportion as the number killed while traveling in railway trains. Every railroad man knows that increased speed means increased hazards, unless large expenditures are made to nullify this natural tendency. The railways colud easily give the public much speedier train service with existing facilities than any now rendered if the public were willing to take the same riske in using rail service that it takes in using airplanes and automobiles.

Pay in Rates on Taxes

"Another question of importance with which the railways are confronted in trying to increase the sale of their service is as to whether the public wants to pay the entire cost of transportation service in rates and partly in taxes. The only way in which it is paying for railroad service is in the form of the rates charged for it. It is paying for waterway, highway and air transportation not only in the form of rates, but, also, in the form of taxes, which are used to subsidize carriers by highway, inland waterway and air. If the public wants to get low rates by means of high taxes, why does it not subsidize the railways also?

"Again, the railroads, in trying to increase the amount of service sold by them, would like to know what kind of wages and working conditions the public wants the various classes of carriers to give to their employees. The railways could easily reduce all their rates and undersell all their competitors if they were not only subsidized by taxes, but also allowed to make wages as low as are being authorized for their competitors by NRA in the 'codes of fair competition.'

"The public, through the press and government authorities, tells the railways that it wants safe transportation regardless of what it may cost the railways to provide it, and then, when it has been provided by the railways, indicates that it really does not want safety by exposing itself to the much greater hazards of transportation by highway and air.

"The public and government authorities, after having subjected the railways to every form of restriction that regulation can impose, tell their managements that they should get along by practicing the good, old-fashioned American doctrine of self-help, while at the same time making self-help by their competitors unnecessary by taxing itself to subsidize them.

"The public and government authorities take their stand on the economic principle that high wages make prosperity, and then, while compelling the railways to maintain high wages, authorize their competitors to make wages so low that if they were made by the railways they would be denounced as a national disgrace.

Ignoring Safe Travel

"The railways would be glad to give the public what it wants, if the public, through its representatives in government, would show common sense and consistency in indicating what kind of transportation service it really does want, how much, especially in wages, it is willing to pay for it, and whether it prefers to pay for it in rates or taxes or both.

"I am a strong believer in the railways making greater efforts, by better salesmanship and advertising, to increase the sale of their service to the public, but I recognize that the American public's indifference to safety in transportation except on the railroads, and the various forms of government aid given to the railroads' competitors, present problems of great difficulty to those charged with the duty of selling railroad service."

The World's Business

Glossary of Terms—II

Gold Bullion Standard:

Under this standard currency is made convertible into blocks of gold, not into gold coin. Great Britain adopted such a standard in 1925. France is still tied to such a standard. Holders of francs must accumulate about $8000 worth before they can get any gold from the Bank of France. Such a system of course is a kind of protection of central bank reserves. It is rendered necessary by the progressive creation of money without a dollar for dollar gold equivalent. In the United States $2.50 in currency can be created by the Federal Reserve System out of $1 gold. Yet, prior to this year, the United States allowed the free exchange of currency with gold coin. It was the only country to do so. There is a general view that, when the United States again links its currency to gold, the gold bullion standard will be adopted.

Debasement:

Reducing the gold content of a currency. Similar to devaluation. When coins were used, debasement consisted of clipping them. Dante consigned coin-clipping monarchs to his Inferno. With currency having taken the place of coins, the same thing is accomplished merely by reducing the gold equivalent of the currency.

Bimetallism

The use of two metals instead of one as co-standards of value. Generally signifies the addition of silver to gold. Price of silver would be fixed equally with that of gold. Thus there would be a fixed relation between the two. Held to be unworkable save on an international basis. It is the fixed relation that would make the system impossible. No matter how close to production ratios, the fixed value ratios could not be constant in the open market. Suppose silver became overproduced outside the bimetal country. It would become cheap. Then it would be profitable for other countries to ship their metal to the bimetal country in payment of their debts. So the bimetal country would lose its more valuable gold and have its vaults full of less valuable silver. The history of the last century is strewn with the trials and tribulations of bimetallism. Such a result is merely the application of Gresham's Law—that bad currency always drives out good.

Symmetallism:

Different altogether from bimetallism. Two metals would be used as a single standard. Thus, instead of making currency convertible into so much gold *or* so much silver, it would be convertible into so much gold *and* so much silver. More reasonable than bimetallism, though, in view of the fact that we now rely on such money as checks as our media of exchange, it is equally out of tune with the times.

Roosevelt Dollar:

A theoretical dollar basis on the changing dollar price of gold. Thirty-four dollars and one cent, the price today, would mean that the gold equivalent of $1 is only about 60 per cent of the old parity. We thus get the concept of a 60-cent dollar. The designation is totally misleading. What counts in the dollar is not how much it is worth in gold, but how much it is worth in food, clothing, and shelter. The Roosevelt dollar buys 90 per cent of what the dollar bought nine months ago. This is the criterion of the dollar.

Commodity Dollar:

A dollar which would change its relation to gold in accordance with changes in its relation to other commodities. Suppose the dollar bought 10 per cent more commodities. Then it would be cut in terms of gold by 10 per cent, the theory being that such a cut would automatically be responsible for a reduction in the command of the dollar over commodities. Commodity dollar is chiefly associated with names of Profs. Irving Fisher of Yale, and George F. Warren of Cornell. The commodity price level, they say, is governed by the gold price level.

Price Level

Means the value, more correctly, buying power, of currency. Nothing to do with individual prices. The buying power of a currency is found by averaging the prices of a selected list of commodities according to their importance. The leading index is the one put out by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. This embraces 784 commodities. In January this year the dollar in terms of wholesale commodities was worth 16 per cent more than it is today. At retail the dollar was buying 10 per cent more. It is, of course, the retail equivalent that marks the purchasing power.

H. B. E.

Public Works Equivalent To Balance Wheel

Canadian Finance Minister Says World Must Copy the Wise Husbandman

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Public works expenditure should be used as an economic balance wheel, speeded up during business slumps and slowed down to a vanishing point in prosperity periods, to temper the extremes of industrial and financial fluctuations in the American system, Mr. Edgar N. Rhodes, Canadian Minister of Finance told delegates to the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents today.

If only 25 per cent were laid aside each year of the $3,500,000,000 which the national bureau of economic research and the Department of Commerce report is spent upon public works in the United States in a normal year, it would provide over a five-year period the sum of $4,375,000,000, Mr. Rhodes said.

"Can it be doubted that with this huge sum available when the grim specter of depression appears on the horizon, it can either be entirely dispelled or kept at a harmless distance?" he continued.

"Heretofore, in prosperous periods, public bodies have merely 'joined the procession.' With revenues buoyant and abundant credit available, they have launched without thought or foresight into vast construction projects. Entering into wasteful and needless competition with private enterprise and giving an artificial stimulus to both material and labor costs, they have secured a minimum of return for a maximum of expenditure, have constructed public works at peak prices, the interest, depreciation and maintenance changes having to be borne by the overburdened taxpayers during the trying period of deflation and hard times, which had inevitably to follow in large measure as a result of this procedure, and have been the unconscious agencies in accelerating dangerous periods of inflation."

Declaring that the American economic system "as we know it," can not stand the experience of another major depression, Mr. Rhodes continued:

"I am old-fashioned enough to believe that as in centuries past we may expect the fat years and lean years, and the wise husbandman is he who lays by a portion of an abundant harvest to sustain his people in the lean years to follow. It is my belief that while we must contemplate in the future, if not depression, at least tendencies to depressions, these tendencies can be corrected and controlled in large degree, if not entirely eliminated, by wise, prudent and carefully planned expenditure on public undertakings."

Confidence Is Increasing In Steel Industry

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—With ingot production still showing resistance to seasonal forces, the purchase of 140,000 tons of rails and other finished products by the Pennsylvania Railroad has added strength to the growing feeling of confidence in the iron and steel trade.

The public works program continues to be a source of considerable tonnage, and the impending rebound in automobile output, although apparently delayed, promises to be sharp when it comes. Reflecting the outlook, scrap prices, although in most cases unchanged, have a steady undertone, according to Iron Age.

Although the steel production schedule at the beginning of the week was reported as 28.3 per cent, compared with 28.8 per cent seven days previously, actual operations are lagging somewhat behind schedules, averaging 27½ per cent, compared with 28 per cent a week ago. The change is apparently not a significant one, since declines in some centers were matched by gains in others.

Output at Pittsburgh rose one point to 22 per cent of capacity, and the rate in eastern Pennsylvania also increased a point to 19 per cent. Chicago is off 2½ points to 24 per cent; Cleveland, three points to 39 per cent, and Buffalo, 13 points to 22 per cent. Elsewhere operations are substantially unchanged.

November Loans Of Federal Land Banks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The 12 Federal Land Banks passed the $100,000,000 mark in farm loans made during November, with a record total of $58,352,565.

The Farm Credit Administration today placed the November total at more than twice that of October, when only $28,091,726 was loaned.

Last month's figure included $20,744,755 in loans from the Land Bank Commissioner's fund of $200,000,000 for refinancing farm indebtedness, usually on the security of second mortgages on farms.

Wheat Exports in Last Week Showing Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Dec. 2, 1933, totaled 6,191,176 bushels, as compared with 5,520,073 bushels in the previous week and 12,594,680 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

Backs Public Works

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Marceau

Edgar N. Rhodes
Canadian Minister of Finance.

Danes Decide To Stabilize Kroner 33 P. C. Lower

Cost of Living Is Held at Pre-War Levels—Dairy Prices Cheaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Danish Government has decided that the Danish kroner shall be held to its present value, about 33 per cent below parity, it is announced here. It is also declared to be the desire of the National Bank that it be not set to a lower value.

No reason is offered as to why the kroner should be lower, since the cost of living this year in Denmark has almost reached a pre-war level, prices not being affected in any way by the reduction in value of currency. As an example, dairy produce, especially butter and cream were the lowest in Europe in September, reports showed, the highest being paid in Switzerland, France, Germany and Belgium. Prices for clothing, however, have always been higher than many countries, it is stated here, because the cost of production in Denmark is higher and imported goods bear a heavy duty.

Princeton Faculty Pleads for Return To Gold Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 7—Declaring that "the country is today being threatened with serious inflation" which "would be harmful to the nation," 10 members of the Princeton University department of economics issued a statement last night advocating "an early return to the gold standard and coöperation with other nations for the improvement of that standard."

Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, Walker professor of international finance at Princeton, and internationally known "money doctor," headed the list of signers. In giving the statement to the press, Dr. Kemmerer said that all but one of the full professors of the department were numbered among those subscribing.

The statement points out that the chief sufferers under inflation would be "our working people, the beneficiaries of life insurance policies; our bank depositors, hospitals, colleges, and other great scientific and public welfare institutions."

The professors, while expressing recognition of the fact "that the gold standard, as it has heretofore existed, is far from being a perfect standard" believe that "it is the best standard with which the world has had any extended experience and is the only standard which offers any immediate hope of becoming an international standard.

Roads Not to Alter Demurrage Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 7—Railways of the country have decided to make no change in demurrage and storage charges on freight shipments on Saturdays, as had been suggested, because many industries are now operating on a five-day-week basis, according to W. S. Creighton, traffic secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Traffic League.

"Due to the codes put in effect under the National Recovery Administration, quite a number of industries have gone on a five-day-week basis, no work being done on Saturday," said Mr. Creighton. "This situation caused the question to arise as to whether demurrage and storage on freight shipments should be assessed on Saturday, or whether Saturday should be treated in the same category as a legal holiday or Sunday."

A resolution passed by the American Railway Association sets forth that the National Recovery Act does not contemplate that the railroads should assume the responsibilities of other industries, that they still operate seven days a week and that exemption from demurrage of some industries on that day alone would create an illegal discrimination.

Gold Drain From Bank Of France Moderate

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—The drain of gold from the Bank of France moderated during the week ended Dec. 1, said bank reports today.

During that period its coffers lost 450,000,000 francs as compared with the decrease of 1,500,000,000 francs during the previous week.

The bank notes in the meantime increased 1,740,000,000 francs, reducing the gold coverage to 94 from 97 per cent.

Sues Former Affiliate Of National City

$1,500,000 Damages Is Claimed for Alleged Fraud in Stock Selling

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—A suit seeking approximately $1,500,000 damages as the result of investment loosses, was filed in the Federal District Court late today on behalf of Joseph P. Rend, wealthy Chicagoan, from the City Company of New York, Inc., formerly known as the National City Company.

Rend is a brother-in-law of Charles E. Mitchell, former president of the National City Bank, who recently was acquitted of charges of income tax law violation in New York. Rend testified for Mitchell at his trial.

The bill, filed by Attorneys Clarence Darrow and Walter E. Beebe, alleged Rend had purchased from time to time—starting in 1929—a total of 6000 shares of the National City Bank stock through the National City Company, its investment affiliate.

The suit charged Rend suffered losses approximating $1,500,000, including interest on the investment, and asserted the stock was sold him through misrepresentations.

A copy of a telegram allegedly written by H. B. Baker, described as an influential stockholder, in which the stock was described as a safe and lucrative investment was contained in the bill of complaint. The bill added that the telegram was circulated and indorsed by officials of the bank and the investment affiliate.

The bill also alleged officials of the bank circulated false statements and reports to the effect they were holding down the price of the bank stock to the public at $450 a share, intimating that the stock likely would go up in price in the future.

According to the bill, Rend first purchased 1000 shares of the stock at $450 a share in 1929. He sold the stock at a loss of $100 a share and then purchased 2000 shares at a lower figure with the hopes of recouping losses and in anticipation and on representation that the stock would go up, the complaint said.

The same process continued from time to time, the bill said, until Rend had purchased 6000 shares of the stock.

England Makes Saving On Debt Interest

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—A saving in national debt interest of £52,242,981 (approximately $266,439,203 at current exchange rates) over last year and an increase in the ordinary revenue of £11,605,843 (about $59,189,800) in the financial year to date were reported by the Government today.

The saving was largely due to conversion operations and reduced the ordinary state expenditure by £53,176,063 (approximately $271,197,900) to £466,788,277 (about $2,800,729,512).

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Talking About Bartlett

It is interesting to note the manner in which the operation of the various phases of the New Deal lifts personalities into prominence in the state as well as in the nation. The man of the hour in Massachusetts appears to be Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett. He is the key-man in the State's Public and Civil Works Administration. He is chairman of the Civil Works Board and of the State Emergency Finance Board. And as key-man in the building program, he is very much in the public eye. Right now, with winter coming on, and welfare expenditures becoming more difficult for the cities to bear, the building phase of the New Deal appears just about the most pressing and incidentally the most humanitarian. ★ ★ ★

Mr. Bartlett's prominence just at this time when the Democratic Party is not so sure who is going to lead it at the state election next fall, has set political tongues wagging about possibility of Mr. Bartlett being excellent timber for the gubernatorial nomination. While his prominence has been somewhat forced upon him by the rapid changes of the New Deal, there is such general satisfaction with his work that the next change may find him firmly embedded in the political soil of the State.

★ ★ ★

Good-by to That Subway

Mayor James M. Curley yesterday made a conditional surrender of his pet project—that of a Huntington Avenue subway. Said he to the State Emergency Finance Board: "The Huntington Avenue project is out of the window if you approve this program." The program referred to involved a $6,000,000 public works program for Boston. With the Mayor was Mayor-elect Mansfield, who said at the end of the hearing that he intended to make a thorough study of the proposal.

It does not appear that Mayor Curley was risking much anyway, for the Huntington Avenue project seemed to have been put out the window some time ago.

The new proposal is apt to please the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, which has whittled away at the Mayor's public works program from the time it appeared at the State House as a $10,000,000 proposition. ★ ★ ★

Young's Hotel Goes

Mayor James M. Curley announced today Boston's cancellation of the $45,000 lease made for Young's Hotel property for the use of the city and the substitution for the lease of that establishment for city purpose for the balance of the fiscal year at the rate which had originally been agreed upon.

His Honor held that the original lease was entirely legal and justified by an emergency but he refused to contest in the courts the controversy with the Boston Finance Commission. ★ ★ ★

Crime Commission Is Hopeful

The question now is whether or not the underworld will try to commit murder on the Crime Commission report.

At the regular session of the Legislature, it is expected that every vested interest of the subterranean criminal and gangster kingdom, with all the political pull that they can beg, borrow or steal, will be directed toward throttling these proposed nascent laws to extinguish crime. ★ ★ ★

No little courage has it taken to threaten those elements in the State which are themselves masters in the use of threat, and reckless in carrying them out. There are reasons why the Commission's doors have been shut to any casual or apparently casual observers. The underworld does not like informers.

But time and again, the underworld has been proven thickwitted, and its apparent power shown to be more muscular than intelligent. On this the Commission depends for its own protection. ★ ★ ★

And the activities of the underworld are so widespread that proofs of police collusion and of bribery appear to have flooded into the Commission's secluded chambers. On the strength of these proofs the Commission depends for a compulsion which legislators cannot avoid nor have concealed from them.

The STAMP WINDOW

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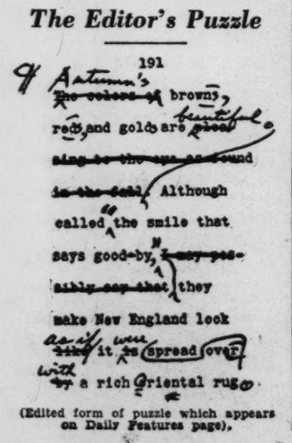
The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

The Stamp Corner

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A, B, C, and D—The German Wagner Series Representing Tannhäuser, the Fliegender Holländer, Siegfried and Walküre. E and F Are Two New Symbolical Stamps of the Aeroespresso Company. G Is a New Greek Stamp With an Allegorical Figure Representing Greece. H is a Paraguay Stamp Commemorating Departure of Columbus from Palos 441 Years Ago. I Is a Polish Stamp Commemorating Fifteenth Anniversary of Founding of Present Polish Republic. J Is New Turkish Stamp of Series Celebrating Tenth Anniversary of Republic.

By **Frank L. Wilson**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lovers of music and of opera are quite familiar with the name of Wilhelm Richard Wagner and with the ever-popular Wagnerian operas. Germany has just honored her composer son with a set of nine beautiful stamps, each stamp portraying a scene from one of his operas. The 3 pf. portraying Tannhäuser, the 4 pf. the Fliegender Hollander, the 5 pf. Rheingold, the 6 pf. Meistersinger, the 8 pf. Walküre, the 12 pf. Siegfried, the 20 pf. Tristan and Isolde, the 25 pf. Lohengrin and the 40 pf. Parsifal.

Other countries have honored musicians and composers also. In 1926 Austria issued a set of six stamps portraying the Nibelungen thus being the first to honor Wagner. In 1922 Austria issued the musician series of stamps on which are shown portraits of Franz Joseph Hayden Wolfang Mozart, Ludwig von Beethoven, Franz Peter Schubert, Anton Brookner, Johann Strauss and Hugo Wolf.

In the famous men series of Germany issued in 1926 are shown portraits of Ludwig von Beethoven and Johann Sebastian Bach and on Polish stamps are shown portraits of Ignace Jan Paderewski and Frederic Chopin.

Afghanistan

A large size commemorative stamp showing an ornate arch as the central design has recently been issued. Color ultramarine and value 50 pools.

Brazil

The official visit of the President of the Argentine Republic called for a special 200r light blue stamp.

Germany

Two new values have been added to the Hindenberg series, a 40 Rpf. red violet and 80 Rpf. blue.

Greece

Three values of 1927 pictorial series have been reëngraved, the 50 L, 1Dr and 2 Dr.

For the current set three high values are being issued. The first to arrive is the 75 D black and brown violet. It shows an allegorical figure representing Greece.

Two sets of airmail stamps have been issued. One set is to be used on all airmail carried over the new line of the Aeroespresso Company through Italy-Greece-Turkey-Rhodes, this set was chronicled last month. The second set of airmail stamps will be used on airmail flown on lines other than the Aeroespresso Company. This new set is of three designs and seven values, 50 L green, 1 D brick red, 2 D violet, 5 D ultramarine, 10 D carmine, 25 D blue and 50 D brown.

Lithuania

This country has issued a set of airmail stamps honoring its noted citizens. The 5c and 10c shows Maironis the lyric poet; 15c and 20c Dr. Chanoine J. Tumas, University professor, writer and editor; 40c and 60c Dr. Kudirka Vincas, editor and patriot 1 L and 2 L Madame Zemaite, famous writer.

Luxembourg

The annual charity series of five values will be placed on sale Dec. 12. These stamps will show a portrait of Count Henry VII of Luxembourg, who reigned from 1288 to 1310.

Paraguay

A series of eight values have been issued to commemorate the 441st anniversary of the departure of Columbus from Palos. The stamps are of large size and each stamp is printed in three colors.

Poland

A special 30-gr stamp has been issued to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the present Polish Republic.

Nicaragua

A set of four airmail stamps have been issued this last month in honor of Aviation Week, Nov. 6 to 11 inclusive. The stamps were printed in small sheets of four stamps and only 2500 sets were printed. The values are the 10c brown, 15c violet, 25c red and 50c blue.

Straits Settlements

Several of the provinces are having new sets printed. Negri Sembilan stamps will show the Arms comprising a nine-pointed star and nine ears of "padi," denoting the nine counties. Pahang stamps will show a portrait of the Sultan. Perak stamps will show a portrait of the Sultan. Selangor stamps will be of six types showing portraits of the new Sultan and a general view of the Klang Mosque. A new issue for Straits Settlements will show two different portraits of the King.

Turkey

In celebration of the tenth anniversary of the formation of the Republic a series of seven stamps in two designs has been issued. These designs are executed in modernistic art.

Uruguay

Eight new stamps have appeared. These are a new printing of the 1932 series with changes in color and a new high value in two colors, the 10-P blue and 10-P lake.

The Hind Sale

The first section of the Hind Collection has been disposed of, and at prices worthy of attention. The total amount realized aggregated slightly less than $243,000. Some of the pieces sold below cost and much below catalogue value, but where the pieces were in superb condition they commanded much in excess of catalogue value, proving the investment value of such stamps.

Collecting Stamps

Some questions have been asked recently on just how to start a stamp collection and take care of it. This tends to indicate that many of our readers are really interested in the hobby of stamp collecting, particularly now that some of us have a bit more leisure time. And there is no better way to spend an hour each day than with stamps. Here we find amusement for ourselves sorting, studying, classifying, meeting new items of interest, and adding zest to the hobby by finding some gem to add to our collection. Knowledge is gained, history is continually being reënacted and portrayed by various countries through the medium of their postage stamps, the formation of new countries, the advance of natural science, the achievements of great men, the passing of monumental events, all are brought to your attention through the medium of these bits of paper. Take what stamps you have. Look at them, study them, and perhaps you will gain an idea of just why they have a fascination to so many collectors. Start collecting. In our next article we will include the sources of supply and how to start your collection.

Forming Stamp Clubs

The editor of this column still has a few copies of the booklet, "Forming a Stamp Club" available for distribution to those interested in forming and conducting stamp clubs, particularly junior clubs. This booklet contains some excellent advice and also a model constitution and set of by-laws.

Stamp Atlas Issued

The Stamp Atlas and Dictionary with introduction by Ralph A. Kimble has been published by Rand McNally & Co., 536 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Forty-eight pages and paper cover, size 7 by 10½ inches. Price 35 cents a copy. Mr. Kimble in his introduction to the book says: "One of the charms of stamp collecting lies in its dramatic portrayal of geography."

At the third annual exhibition of the New Jersey Philatelic Federation in the Bergen Library, Bergen and Clinton Avenues, Jersey City, Mrs. Edith Adams Brown won first prize for United States commemoratives and third prize for her collection of educational value entitled, "Religion in Stamps," in the adult classes. The exhibition will remain open afternoons and evenings until and including Dec. 9.

Britain Sees Difficulties

(Continued from Page 1)

indissolubly bound up with the question of disarmament. On this subject, while nothing concrete has happened, there is very definite thought that the atmosphere is gradually changing for the better.

Lord Tyrrell, Sir Eric Phipps and Sir Eric Drummond have been for the past few weeks plying the foreign ministers in Paris, Berlin and Rome with questions on these specific points and London has been still busier fitting the answers together.

The result of this jig-saw process at last is beginning to justify itself and portions of the puzzle are almost beginning to look like a picture.

In pursuance to this policy Lord Tyrrell arrived here yesterday and had a long talk with Sir John Simen today. Mr. Arthur Henderson arrived tonight fresh from talks with M. Paul-Boncour and is expected to see Sir John Simon tomorrow.

When the talks Herr Hitler has had with M. François Poncet in Berlin are added, it becomes evident that secret diplomacy is at least trying to pull out of the old fire chestnuts which Germany publicly burnt Oct. 14 at Geneva.

While the disarmament situation is thus imperceptibly changing—and it is hoped for the better—it is recognized here that real advances have to wait till France again has a government which can speak with the voice of authority.

London is still doubtful whether Premier Camille Chautemps is to become the mouthpiece of a really strong administration. If he does not much is held to depend whether the successor is M. Herriot or M. Daladier.

Music

Richard Crooks

Yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler Mr. Richard Crooks, tenor, gave the second concert in the series of Morning Musicales sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. With Mr. Frank La Forge, whose pianistic excellences are a standard, as accompanist, Mr. Crooks offered a program which comprised arias from Handel's operas "Parthenope," "Floridante" and "Atalanta"; four songs by Richard Strauss; the Romanza from "Linda di Chamounix," by Donizetti, and a miscellaneous group which included a pair of songs by Mr. La Forge.

If Mr. Crooks has entertained doubts regarding his popularity in Boston, they must have been effectually dispelled yesterday morning. The encores which were demanded, and given, constituted a small program in themselves.

"Alma mia," from "Parthenope," was sung with nice attention to melodic line and detail of phrasing and tone. "Morgen," by Strauss, revealed the singer's voice at its best, and "Clorinda" gave opportunity for a touch pleasing to his audience but to one listener a bit self-conscious. It is apparent that operatic work has not been altogether to this singer's advantage, vocally. Notably, his top notes are almost invariably forced, and resultantly hard; yet in the excerpt from "Manon" given as an encore, Mr. Crooks produced a tone of rare loveliness and in the pair of La Forge songs he exhibited a wholly satisfying musicianship.

John Gruber

Last night in Jordan Hall, Mr. John Gruber made his Boston début as concert pianist, playing the following program: Mozart, Sonata in F major; Beethoven, Sonata, Op. 31, No. 2; Chopin, Etudes, Op. 10, Nos. 3 and 12, Nocturne in D flat and Ballade in A flat; Griffes, "Fountain of the Acqua Paola"; Prokofieff, Marche ("L'amour des trois oranges"); Rachmaninoff, Prelude in G sharp minor, and Debussy, Danse.

If we mistake not, the very large audience which gathered in Jordan Hall heard a new piano star in the making. Whether it will become a major or minor planet depends upon the amount of substance within it. Mr. Gruber possesses a poetic feeling for all the music he essays; a technical equipment which allows him fleetly and cleanly played scales, but occasionally plays him false in bravura passages; strength to meet all needs, and a touch which allows him to produce a melody which sings. The Mozart was musically performed; the Beethoven well thought through. Chopin he played with no youthful exaggeration, although one felt that his conception went beyond his technical equipment in the C minor Etude and the Ballade. The difficult Griffes number was wholly charming and the little played but delightful Rachmaninoff Prelude was given with a fine understanding of its musical content. In all, a successful début by a youthful pianist who will bear watching.

G. M. S.

Was Your Carelessly Wrapped Package Sold at Boston Postal Auction?

Someone out in Omaha put the wrong address on a package intended for a relative in Boston. Someone in Atlantic City wrapped a package carelessly, so that the address was torn off. Someone else in Florida didn't tie a bundle securely, and it came apart, spilling two pairs of children's stockings and two woolen caps on the floor of a postal substation. As a result of all this there was an auction sale of such articles at the dead parcel post branch on Burlington Avenue, Boston.

Piled up under the electric lights were bundles and boxes and cartons, containing a little of almost everything from second-hand tires to perfume, from necklaces to plumber's supplies and from underwear to automobile parts.

One of the biggest crowds to attend such a sale in years crowded the place as the auctioneer barked his wares. The keepers of little second-hand shops along Shawmut Avenue were there in platoons, to run prices up toward the margin where their profit begins. Thrifty women shoppers were there with an eye on the long racks of dresses and coats, rubbing elbows with the mechanic from the garage across the street who is after a job lot of accessories.

Two smartly dressed young women leave triumphantly with a carton of bridge playing cards and markers. A prosperous looking gentleman in a fur coat departs with a radio set under his arm. The auctioneer barks and perspires. And as he works he beams. Prices are running high for such a sale. The crowd has money, and is eager to part with it for what it considers bargains.

Out in Omaha the lady who sent the package to her niece in Boston is wondering where it ever went. The auctioneer displays the contents in an open carton and a swarthy lady from the North End bears it off in triumph.

Faulty addresses carry the burden of the blame, according to the postal authorities. Poor packaging comes next. Then, too, people send packages containing valuable merchandise and practice false economy by saving the small sum it costs to insure or register.

With the rush of Christmas mailing looming ahead the Post Office authorities are trying to impress on the public the importance of correct addressing and careful wrapping. The auction sale of strayed articles furnishes concrete evidence that it pays, not only to give the mailing extra care, but to insure anything of any value.

Haiti Asks U. S. To Drop Control

(Continued from Page 1)

of Washington's willingness to help negotiate such arrangements, and, thereby, possibly hasten the day when American supervision might cease.

Why President Roosevelt took this attitude is difficult to understand. Severe criticism has been directed against the American Government for what has been termed "needless, useless and purposeless interference" in Caribbean affairs. The criticism has come both from opponents and partisans of the Government. President Vincent's request gave Washington an opportunity which it might well have nurtured, especially in view of the Pan-American Conference and the diplomatic visits that the American Secretary of State is to make in several Latin-American countries after leaving Montevideo.

Cuban Toleration Cited

Incidentally, the Haitian President asked, in his communication to President Roosevelt, whether Haiti was being discriminated against in view of Washington's refusal to intervene in the present Cuban political crisis. He commended President Roosevelt's tolerance toward Cuba and believed that Latin America's good will toward the United States would be strengthened if Haiti should receive similar toleration.

The Haitian question, however, only faintly resembles the Cuban situation, if it resembles it at all. Therefore, to set it up as it exists a brief explanation of what lies behind the scenes should be told.

In 1915 Haiti was in a bad way financially, economically and politically. There was little money to run the Government, and the republic had internal and external debts amounting to about $31,000,000. Business was virtually at a standstill and the enforcing of law had become more and more difficult.

Foreign nations were beginning to suggest the possible landing of armed forces on Haitian territory unless external debts were paid. In fact, France did land a party of sailors. The United States, noting the possible entry of a foreign power into the Caribbean, and having in mind the serious threat that such entry might be upon American dominance in the Caribbean, decided, at Haiti's suggestion, to help the island stage a come-back.

Bond Issue Provided For

Four years later, 1919, after various and lengthy conversations had gone on between the two republics, the two countries signed a protocol providing that Haiti's finances should be put on a solid basis, and that all pecuniary claims should be passed by a commission. The protocol further provided that Haiti should issue a $40,000,000 external loan payable in 30 years by annual drawings at par or by purchases below par in the open market. Haiti had the right to pay off the entire loan in 15 years if proper notice was given to the bondholders.

This protocol was drawn up in accordance with terms under a 1915 treaty, which gave the United States the right to supervise Haitian finances until 1936.

Consequently, the United States, having in mind that the treaty would expire before the bonds might be fully paid off, caused an agreement to be signed that after 1935 the supervision of Haitian finances should be under the control of an officer or officers duly appointed by the Haitian President upon the nomination by the President of the United States, and that they should be responsible for the collection and allocation of revenues during the life of the bonds. This today is what President Vincent is objecting to.

Reduction of Indebtedness

Three more years passed, and, on June 26, 1922, the Haitian Government authorized an external loan of $40,000,000. Of this sum $23,660,000 was actually raised. The money was used to fund Haiti's indebtedness, and called for interest charges at much lower rates than previous Haitian bonds had paid or attempted to pay. Haiti's affairs were gradually set to rights and the nation began to prosper.

Time went and the $23,660,000 indebtedness was reduced until, according to recent official figures, Haiti now owes slightly over $13,000,000; has cleaned up its internal debts of back salaries, etc.; and, as President Vincent has stated, has been one of the few nations to meet its foreign obligations and get ahead economically. Because of this he would now have the United States withdraw.

The hitch to this request, from the Washington viewpoint, is that last summer arrangements were made to obligate the Haitian President to appoint a fiscal representative and a deputy fiscal representative to have direct charge of Haitian customs. This was in accordance with a former provision that when after 1935 American supervision of Haitian finances should cease under the Treaty of 1915 Washington would still remain in control through representatives appointed by the Haitian President upon nomination by the President of the United States.

Haitian Envoy Resigned

This arrangement was reiterated on Aug. 7, 1933, and was generally welcomed by Haiti. In Washington, however, the Haitian Minister, M. Dantés Bellegarde, resigned in protest to "America's intolerance." The Haitian Secretary of State for Foreign Relations commenting upon the resignation reported:

"During his (M. Bellegarde) recent stay here neither in his talk with the President (Vincent) of the republic nor with me did he show himself against the agreement of Aug. 7 and if he had any complaint to make it was that he did not participate in the negotiations."

That Haiti would welcome the day when American intervention, supervision, or whatever American entry on Haitian soil shall be called, is ended is not to be wondered at. That the island could go along alone is more than likely. That the United States would like to withdraw is not to be doubted. But this may not come to pass until the Haitian Government and the holders of the $13,000,000 outstanding bonds have come to an agreement.

An idea has been advanced that Haiti should issue refunding bonds to cover the amount outstanding. Were this done, the issue would have to be a direct lien on Haitian customs. A straight out-and-out obligation of the republic and no direct, prior hold on national revenues would not have the safety now assured under American supervision. The general opinion of "those on the inside" is that the bondholders will not agree to a new arrangement. All of which will not strengthen President Vincent's political fences.

Reich Is Pleased With Italy's Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

many's withdrawal from Geneva meant its isolation and a barrier to peace. Instead German, Polish, Russo-American and Russo-Italian understandings are quoted as evidence that the real peace movement continues to flourish.

Meanwhile Germany continues to concentrate upon direct negotiations, particularly with France. Sir Eric Phipps' conversation with Chancellor Hitler would appear to derive its chief importance from the fact that to both England and Germany understanding between the Reich and France is regarded as essential. Some concrete advance by France in disarmament questions would be appreciated here. But it has long been proclaimed in the German press that it is France's duty to make the next move.

Mr. Maxim Litvinoff's visit here has been made the occasion for friendly words toward Russia, though officially he has not met anybody.

"Germany," writes Dr. Alfred Rosenberg in Volkische Beobachter, "treats foreign political affairs from the standpoint as to whether the solution of a certain question is in the common interest of the countries concerned. Germany's internal fight against Communism or Russian opposition to National Socialism are entirely separate things from foreign affairs.

"Such a realistic and objective attitude," Dr. Rosenberg continues, "on both sides can only be of actual benefit."

Pioneer Gold Mines Gross

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Pioneer Gold Mines of British Columbia, Ltd., reports November gross earnings of $224,200, compared with $187,300 in October.

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GREENWICH (Continued)

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 838

Kramers Shoes for Children, Women and Men
Matrix Shoes
"Your Footprint in Leather"
KRAMERS
245 GREENWICH AVENUE

HARTFORD

All Seasons Are in Season When you Buy at
BURNHAM'S
After once trading with us you will realize how complete all our departments are—and we have all that you could wish for in a most up-to-date grocery store.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER
Plenty of parking space in the rear.

FRANKLIN GAS
HARNESSED LIGHTNING
Proven Better By Test
The Rackliffe Oil Co.

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping, Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

BIBLE STORIES
as told to very young children
by Bessie Edmond Andruss
$2.00
WITKOWER'S
77-79 Asylum Street

Complete Electrical Service for the Home
GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
324 WEST PRESTON STREET
PHONE 6-3420

town and country clothes
939 farmington avenue, west hartford, connecticut
Clearance Sale
Substantial Reductions

Christmas Gifts in FOOTWEAR
Evening and Boudoir Slippers, Shu-Gluvs, Arctics, New Style Rubbers, Bags, Buckles, Hosiery and Costume Jewelry
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
PREMIUMS FINANCED
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

Watches—Clocks—Jewelry Repairing
ARTHUR C. GILMAN
2 STATE ST. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

"Gifts that Please HIM Most"
WOOD AND WOOD
HABERDASHERS
330 Asylum Street

Satisfaction Is Assured If You Visit
Olson & Jacobsen Beauty Salon
for Facials, Permanent Waves, Finger Waves, etc. Courteous attention in pleasing surroundings.
Room 40 Sage-Allen Bldg. Phone 6-1341

Hatch & North Coal Company
COAL OIL COKE
DELCO OIL BURNER
(A General Motors Value)
83 Asylum Street Phone 2-1032

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

MERIDEN

Bullard Fowler & La Place
MERIDEN
Showing a Full Line of
Fine Novelty Furniture Pieces for Christmas

Do You Know What You Are Missing?
Are you using all of our departments? Check up and see. Let us do more for you and more often.
Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts Safe Deposit Dept. Foreign Exchange
The Home National Bank
18 COLONY STREET, at the Clock

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1502

GREEN'S MARKET
MEATS AND GROCERIES
Chas. J. Hayek, Prop.
65 WEST MAIN STREET Cor. Grove St.
PHONE 966 MERIDEN, CONN.
GREEN'S MARKET REIGNS SUPREME FOR BETTER VALUES IN HIGH-GRADE FOOD.

MIDDLETOWN

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 MAIN ST. Phone 15W

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

Middletown Fish Market

99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
America's Finest Anthracite
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

Why not join the Mutual Savers and build up a balance in your Savings Account—ready for any emergency?
Burritt Mutual Savings Bank

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 6-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUE
2-4 daily except Saturdays

Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shoppe
Famous for Doughnuts, Cup Cakes, Biscuits, Sandwiches, Hot Drinks, Pies, Hot Dishes.
A Good Place to Eat—Try Us Once
71 CHURCH STREET

PAINTS and ARTISTS' SUPPLIES
"Everything for those who paint"
Whitfield Paint Co.
205 ORANGE STREET 6-4124

Marion's ICE CREAM
Deliciously Different
We specialize in Fancy Creams
Open All Day Sunday
165 HENRY STREET Phone 8-6196

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 TEMPLE STREET

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2109

"A Store Every Mother Should Know"
Eli Moore's Baby Shop, Inc.
Children's Fashions to 12 Years
158 ORANGE STREET

Phone 7-5793 Fred Biggs, Mgr.
WHITNEY STATION
40 WHITNEY AVENUE
Quick Cheerful Service
ESSO PRODUCTS

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

MONARCH LAUNDRY
Finest Laundering
Finest Dry Cleaning
155 DERBY AVE. 5-2161

BEACH & GORMAN
EXCLUSIVE HAIR DRESSING
Established 1906
956 CHAPEL STREET 6-7475

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
EMPIRE QUALITY MARKET
1492 CHAPEL STREET

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

De ROTHSCHILD'S
French Cleaners and Dyers
Established 1897
70 Whitney Avenue 8-9073
47 High Street 6-3671
Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work

Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST.

NEW LONDON

FINE FOOTWEAR
WILBUR COON
ENNA JETTICK
SHERWOOD
LADIES' SHOES
John Elion, 79 State Street

One of New London's Headquarters for Christmas Gifts
Kaplan's Luggage Shop
and
Travel Bureau
45 BANK STREET, CITY
We are authorized Steamship Agents

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON
(Continued)

The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE ST. Telephone 9158

NORWALK

Better Baked Products
NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
Eleanor Johnson
GIFT SHOP
Raphael Tuck 1934 Calendars
Unusual Christmas Cards
Artistic Gift Accessories
Tel. 4110 43 WALL STREET

FRANK JACOBY
Good Clothes for Men and Women
Featuring Kuppenheimer Clothes
12-14 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK
Tel. 6810

The Gorham Company
DECORATORS
Wall Paper and Paints of the Better Kind
Tel. 452 126 WASHINGTON STREET SOUTH NORWALK

The Gorham Press
ENGRAVING—PRINTING—EMBOSSING
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Four Elizabeth St., South Norwalk, Conn.

FLOWERS
MAGNER, *Florist*
524 WEST AVE. (Frost Bldg.) Phone 369
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Ass'n.

"Quality Service and Premium Quality"
Nelson's Service Station
NORTH AVE. and PARK ST., NORWALK

Norwalk Boot Shop
42 Wall Street, Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

GEHEBE'S
"It's here if it's Housewares"
Headquarters for Toys, Games, Dolls, Fancy China, Glassware, etc.
25 WASHINGTON STREET
Tel. 527 SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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100 PROSPECT STREET 3-7535
12 to 5 p. m. daily

May we take care of your insurance needs in the following companies:

	Assets
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company	$44,556,610.59
Liverpool & London & Globe Underwriters	19,823,923.70
Old Colony Insurance Company	8,652,999.28
New York Underwriters of the Hartford Fire	7,356,566

The Vick-Harding Realty Company
205 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Phone 4-2197

Cowlin's Art Shop
101 BEDFORD STREET
PICTURE FRAMING
Odd Pieces
LAMPS
POTTERY
FURNITURE REPAIRING
ANTIQUES RESTORED
Formerly with The Lyman Hoyts Son & Co.

FELT BASE RUGS
from 2.95
The Neuss Rug & Linoleum Co.
A DOOR COVERING ENGINEER
107 ATLANTIC STREET Phone 3-2930
Complete Line of
FLOOR COVERINGS
and WINDOW SHADES
CALL US FOR ESTIMATES

Give With the True Spirit of a Merry Christmas
Gifts for Men and Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
STAMFORD, CONN.

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 Park Row
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

Give Wearable Gifts
to
MOTHER, DAUGHTER
or SWEETHEART
M. Moltasch & Son
Incorporated
278 MAIN ST., STAMFORD

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD ST 271 MAIN ST

Electric Doll Stove $1.00
A Real Cook-Stove With Tiny Tea Kettle and Baking Pans
TOYS, Basement
THE C. O. MILLER Co.

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

A Store Full of Useful, Practical Things for Gifts
Gifts that will please the receiver—and show the rare judgment in selection of the giver.
Bring your gift problems here—they will cease to be problems.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

For Particular Motorists
Dodge and Plymouth Cars
For demonstration call 3-1520
Your car called for, serviced and delivered.
PEATTIE MOTORS Inc.
488 WATERTOWN AVENUE

Christmas Greetings
to All Our Good Friends
We are at your service at all times.
FREEMAN'S
427 WILLOW STREET Phone 4-0197

Complete Painting and Decorating Service
Offered by
Finlay and Westwood
15 Benham Street 1081 Cooke Street
Tel. 4-3636

Our Gift Room
Shows Smart Items in
Linens—Glass—China
Books and Fine Stationery and Toys
Davis & Nye Inc.
60 BANK STREET

GIFTS GALORE!
For Mother and Dad, Sister and Brother—everything is here ready for your inspection.
Prices to fit your budget.
The Miller & Peck Co.

Franklin-Wear
For Ladies and Men
HELEN DALBY DOOLITTLE
NAUGATUCK 37-3

HODSON BEAUTY SHOPPE
ALICE WERNER
All Lines of Beauty Culture
10 BANK STREET Phone 4-9477

The Spirit of Christmas reigns in this store
Why not make someone happy by giving a potted plant or some fresh-cut flowers?
DEAN *the Florist*
58 CENTER ST. PHONE 4-2788

Gifts for Christmas
The Old-World Leathers. Florentine Portfolios to hold unframed photographs. Desk Sets.
Personal Christmas Cards now ready.
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

CADILLAC CAB
Dial 4-5151
Lowest Rates in the City
10 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

INSURANCE
of every kind
Joseph D. Lazenby
Baltimore Care of Daniel H. Hamilton 10 South St. PI 8120
Annapolis Care of Julian Brewer & Son 9 School St. Ph. 813

Give Practical Gifts
Serviceable Men's Gladstone Bags
Ladies' Fitted Cases and Umbrellas
"A Gorman Gift Is Better"
THE GORMAN LEATHER GOODS CO.
406 N. HOWARD ST. Vernon 0261

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office, WOOLWORTH BUILDING

The DOROTHY-MARIE BEAUTY SALON
Specialists in all branches of beauty culture
Oak Court Apts. Phone
3212 Walbrook Avenue Liberty 1818

We have your holiday Frock, Hat or Coat in our Special Sale. Not two alike. Not shopworn.
French Shop
1119 N. CHARLES STREET

Louise A. Michel
We have your holiday Frock, Hat or Coat in our Special Sale. Not two alike. Not shopworn.
FRENCH SHOP
1119 NORTH CHARLES STREET

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Try to Match This Value!
In Any Man's Gift Today
Buxton Bill Folds, $1.00
Your Full Name in 22-kt. Gold Hot Stamped While You Wait
Packed in Neat Gift Box
Many styles in Finer Leathers, $2 to $5
On State Street Floor

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
178-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

HOAG & TAYLOR
Men's Wear
Maiden Lane at James Street
FALL HATS *Now Ready*

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

Whitney's
The Gift Store of Albany, N. Y.
Completely Ready for the Holiday Season
W. M. Whitney & Co.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
Exclusively at
27 So. Pearl
201 Central Ave.
31 No. Pearl
in
Albany
N. Y.
and
at 42 3rd Street, Troy, N. Y.

Steefel Says:
You just know she wears them.
McCallum's Silk Hosiery
in chiffon and service weight in many new winter shades.
$1.15 a pair
Holiday Box of 3 pairs $3.25
Steefel Brothers
ALBANY, NEW YORK

AT RAINBOW'S END
BRIDGE PARTIES SOCIAL FUNCTIONS
A Treasure for Every Guest
Every Guest a Treasure
Catering to the Discriminating Public
294 State St., in the Capital Section
Tel. 4-7867

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

GRACE & MERIT
21 N. PEARL ST.
New York Styled
HATS
1.98 to 10.00

HARRY SIMMONS
Dependable Furniture Since 1865
Moderate Prices for Good Furniture
84 NO. PEARL ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

Boyce & Milwain
66 and 68 State Street
The Latest in Beautiful Neckwear and Mufflers, $1 to $5
Men's Robes and Lounge Suits, $7.50 to $25.00
Shirts and Pajamas, $1.95 to $10

Rose Heidt Shop
115 STATE STREET
HATS, DRESSES, LINGERIE
BAGS and HOSIERY

BINGHAMTON

DR. LOCKE SHOES
of Canada
for Men and Women
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

It's Christmas
at McLean's
This big store is in complete readiness for the biggest Christmas in more than four years. Gifts for the tiny tot and the grandmother and all ages between.

Cloverdale Farms Co.
Phone 2-5361
"A" PASTEURIZED MILK
CERTIFIED MILK
GUERNSEY "A" RAW MILK
COTTAGE CHEESE. ICE CREAM

CHAS. V. SMITH
Office and Society Stationer
101 COURT STREET
Buy Your Christmas Greeting Cards Now
See Our Selection of
DIAMONDS
Priced reasonable for Quality Merchandise.
ARTHUR M. LEONARD
JEWELER
60 Court Street Binghamton, N. Y.

New Fall Outfits Require the Correct Foundation
Our expert fitters will help solve your figure problems.
Charis of Binghamton 514 Press Bldg. Dial 2-5611
Charis of Oneonta 277 Main St. Oneonta, N. Y.

ARNOLD GLOVE GRIP SHOES
Are Different
Sizes to 10—Widths to AAA
$10
L. J. ORR
10 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

Duleto & Comstock
OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
40 PALMER AVENUE
Tel. 4070

Matrix Shoes
Beautiful Fall Models
PONDFIELD SHOE SHOP
101 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 0717

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

We Carry Rapsodeal
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

McComb & McComb
Leading Fine Rug Cleaners of Westchester County
Tels. Scarsdale 205 Tuckahoe 2038
PLANT AT BROOK STREET
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

Genungs Little Shoppe
Bronxville's Department Store
Give Gordon Ne-Flex Stockings for Christmas
100 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 3263

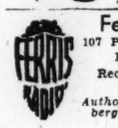
Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD ROAD
Try Our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store.

The NOSEGAY
Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
85 PONDFIELD ROAD

Christmas Cards & Gifts
Lesson Markers
Lending Library
115 PONDFIELD ROAD

D. Struss, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651
56 Pondfield Road

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261



Ferris Radio Co.
107 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 4545
RADIO REPAIRING
Records and Sheet Music
RCA Radiotrons
Authorized agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent and Philco.

Chez Marie
PRE-HOLIDAY SALE
SPORTWEAR
STREETWEAR in WOOLENS SILKS
111 Pondfield Road Bronxville 6050

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Throughout
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Flowers Beautifully Arranged for Every Occasion
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

Baldwin Grands
$495 to $2750
3 years to pay.
NEAL-CLARK-NEAL
473 MAIN

Elm-Nor Dining Room
Special Sunday Dinners, 12-8 p. m., 75c
Evening Dinners, 5-8 p. m., 55 and 65c
208 North St., cor. Elmwood
T. KLINE and F. KLIPPEL
Grant 9938

JEWELRY
RCA-VICTOR RADIOS
G. E. HOTPOINT APPLIANCES
(Weekly payments without extra charge)
M. Turchin, 2972 Bailey Ave.
WATCH REPAIRING OPEN EVENINGS

JOHN PUEHN
Meats, Fish, Poultry
WE DELIVER
Parkridge cor. Dartmouth Un. 8480

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

KAMPHAUSEN CO.
Designers and Makers of Fine Platinum Jewelry
291 DELAWARE AVENUE Second Floor
DIAMONDS PRECIOUS STONES

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
292 WOHLERS Ga. 0193
D. & H. Coal—Donner-Hanna Coke
Local—Moving—Long Distance

MRS. C. MILLER
Coats Relined, $3.50
Dresses Remodeled
56 Manhart Street Phone Pl. 8678-J

JOHN FOX
Will call upon you with selections of de luxe hosiery for men and women for Christmas Delivery
635 GERRANS BUILDING Cl. 6831

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

George Wiener
Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries
1325 KENSINGTON
2 Blocks East of Bailey
CR. 1494-W

CORTLAND

Order Christmas Photos
NOW!
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 MAIN ST., CORTLAND, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right Phone 2044-J

It will pay you to select your needs and gifts at
A. LOUIS
THE MEN'S STORE

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Phone 52

ELMIRA

GOSPER-KELLY INC.
160 NORTH MAIN ST., ELMIRA, N. Y.
Carries a Full Line of
THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

Cocomalt
GEORGE H. COXE
GROCERIES
330 WEST FIFTH STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

Martin & Naylor Co.
Reliable Department Store
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

MONARCH FOODS
See It in Glass—Buy It in Tin
HIGH GRADE MEATS
The Best Meats Are Not Expensive
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Received Fresh Daily
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

Esso
Williams & DyeCo., Inc.
95 South Main Street
Gloversville, N. Y.

PECK FLORAL COMPANY
Flowers for All Occasions
105 NORTH MAIN STREET
Members of F. T. D.

INSURE
in Home or Hartford
J. E. WOOD & CO.
Agent here for fifty-six years

Daniel Green
Leisure Slippers
The Appreciated Christmas Gift
Charles Brookins
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Give Groceries for Christmas
Everything for Your Christmas Dinner
A tempting gift for the whole family.
Birdseye Turkey
Collins & Stilwell
99 NORTH MAIN STREET

TOYS
Up-to-date New stock
Second Floor
Cowles, Brown & Co.
9 N. MAIN STREET

N. M. BANKER Inc.
Dividend Paying Insurance
40 N. Main St., Gloversville Tel. 2777

ITHACA

Redecorate the Home for Christmas
With Paints and Wall Papers From
R. F. SMITH
122 WEST STATE ST. Phone 3065

NEW YORK

ITHACA
(Continued)

Give Your Home the Joy of Good Music
RCA RADIOS
ROTHSCHILD'S
Department Store

Let Food Be Your Practical Christmas Gift
ATWATER'S
109 EAST STATE ST. Tel. 2761

Bring the Children to
TOYLAND
Hundreds of Exciting Toys for All Ages—50c up.
THIRD FLOOR
Treman, King & Co.
STATE AT CAYUGA

BRACELETS
Copies of Odd Designs in Yellow Gold—Modern Stone-Set Bracelets
PRICES $1 TO $25
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Phone 2277 136 E. STATE ST.

JAMESTOWN

TOYLAND READY
"Jamestown's Big Gift Store"
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

Visit Nelson's
Toy Town
Annex Store across the street from main building
108-110 EAST SECOND ST.

For Christmas This Year
FURNITURE . . *Of Course!*
Remember—you can always do better at
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive
100-108 MAIN JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

BOOKS
for Christmas
Wide Assortment to Suit Every Purse
CHRISTMAS CARDS, SEALS, TIES AND WRAPPINGS
THE BOOK SHOP
216 CHERRY STREET

What would Christmas be without Greeting Cards? The right design and sentiment makes them more enjoyed.
We have just the sentiment you want.
GEER-DUNN CO.
THE GREETING CARD CENTER

HAROLD FAIRBANK
Home Dressed Poultry
Meats
318 WEST THIRD STREET
Phone 3924

The Marcus Company
216 MAIN STREET
Distinctive Misses' and Women's Apparel and Accessories Moderately priced

KENMORE

INSURANCE
AUTOMOBILE and All Other Kinds
C. W. Inhoff
RI. 0297 53 W. GIRARD BLVD.

BURN
D. L. & W. Scranton
(BLUE COAL)
Semet-Solvay Coke
MRS. R. COLLEY, *Agent*
RI. 3654 29 TREMAINE AVENUE

GEORGE L. SEIFERT
All Nationally-Known Shoes, Rubbers, Keds
Florsheim Douglas Enna Jettick Wilbur Coon Thorogood Kali-sten-ik
2894 Delaware Avenue

Long Island

BALDWIN

CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH
New and Used Cars
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Brookwold Park Garage
55 No. Grand Ave. Tel. 7641 Freeport

Service Quality Cleanness
Is Our Motto
For better holiday cakes and cookies try Heim's.
HEIM'S BAKERY, 70 N. Grand Ave.
Telephone Freeport 4957

Borchers Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries
Heinz Plum Pudding for Christmas
DELIVERIES MADE FREEPORT 5326
35 NORTH GRAND AVENUE

RADIO REPAIRS
ALL MAKES—REASONABLE PRICES
RADIO R.C.A. TUBES
Blair's Radio Shop
Tel. Freeport 6606 37 No. Grand Ave.

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
NORTHERN BOULEVARD and 244TH ST.
Phone Bayside 9-1571—1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
1855 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

ALBERT HYMAN
Footwear of Quality for the Entire Family
Agent for Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
1037 CENTRAL AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1235 6 Irving Place
NICHOLAS GROSS
Upholsterer and Decorator
Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers, Mattresses and Box Springs, Made to Order.

FLUSHING

MASTER FURRIERS
BLACHAS *and* MELLIDES
Quality — Service — Satisfaction
Storage—Repairing—Remodeling
41-07 KISSENA BOULEVARD
Telephone Independence 3-5235

Just the Place to Do Your Christmas Shopping
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS
Christmas Gifts and Novelties
Infants and Junior Wear
STERN'S
81 MAIN STREET

Gift Suggestions
ARROW SHIRTS INTERWOVEN HOSIERY
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Corsetiers
Corsets, Brassieres, Foundation Garments for All Types of Figures
AT REASONABLE PRICES
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FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
for Household Goods
STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING SHIPPING
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COCH'S MEN'S SHOP
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DEVONSHIRE CLOTHES
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Weiss
Furrier—Ladies' Tailor
Fur and Cloth Coats to Order.
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Your Individualistic Hairdresser
Oil of Tulip Permanents $5.00 up
Coiffures for every occasion designed for you at no extra cost.
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Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $290,000.00
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Fine Footwear for All
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Sportswear, Gowns, Millinery, Hosiery
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MR. MARCEL
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Specialist in Permanent Waving
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GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
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WE DELIVER

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD — 90 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

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SPORTSWEAR FROCKS
5 Main St., Hempstead, N. Y.
Long Island's Smart Shop
For the coming Holiday Parties when you will be wanting to appear your best. We have provided an unusual assortment of Sunday Night and Formal Frocks for you to choose from.

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NEW SPECIALIZED DRESSES
YOUTHFUL MODELS
13 TO 50
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Newtown 9-9069
New Jackson Heights agent for the KNOX HATS
PAT DONOVAN can make you any hat you desire

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Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

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Radios, Refrigerators
Appliances, Cleaners
SALES and SERVICE
Free Inspection and Estimate
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Elaine
Suggests These
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
EVENING TIARAS
COSTUME JEWELRY
EVENING WRAPS
and better still
A FROCK for Milady
Open Evenings
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FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 81st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
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3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
all work done on the premises
delivery service
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is now starting. We have everything for this purpose.
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Hardware and Housefurnishings
8107 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Hav. 9-0176

The Curiosity Shop, Inc.
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Gifts purchased here will be suitably (and beautifully) wrapped and mailed, if requested.
HAv. 9-4747

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BILL J. SIOTKAS
All kinds of Furs Repaired and made to order
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The Curiosity Shop Inc.
37-57 82nd ST. HAVEMEYER 9-4747
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BOOKS, GIFTS, etc.

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Ready Made—Draped to the Head—Individually Styled
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REPAIRING *REMODELING*
JOHN BROS.
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
Welcome your inspection of their completed Fall and Winter Stock.
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Next to Valencia Thea. *Open Evenings*

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McErlean's Serv. Sta.
"At Your Service"
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KUCKENS BROS.
GROCERS
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275 Atlantic Ave., cor. Carman Ave.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

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Next to Lynbrook Theatre

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Westinghouse Refrigerators—White Sewing Machines—All Electrical Appliances—Sales and Service—A small deposit will hold any article until Christmas.
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We specialize in late dinners and toasted sandwiches.
Candy and Soda
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Atlantic Theatre Building

LYNBROOK—Hewlett

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Quality Foods
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Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
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Opposite Community House

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Always Satisfies
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Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
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Floral Designs Made to Order
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All work done on premises.

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Delicious Chicken Sandwiches 15c
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of Every Description
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Permanent Waves $3, $4, and $5
Any 3 50-cent Items for $1.00
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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(Continued)

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Fruits and Vegetables in Season
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Unusually attractive and unique
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The PRISCILLA
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Perfumes *Toilet Articles*
Sundries
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Chichester & Bergkamp
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Military Brush Sets. Liberal Variety. Some with chromium backs. From 69c to $2.75.
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Our store is filled with personal gifts for children and grown-ups—Christmas Cards and Prizes.
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We gladly deliver.
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Do your Christmas shopping now! For real bargains and better selection.
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Quality and Service Since 1879
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Fine Fireplace Screens and Equipment, Electrical Appliances General Electric Clocks
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Telephones Mam. 1280-1281

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Call Mamaroneck 451 or 687
Holzer's Electric Shop
Now at Our New Location
88 MAMARONECK AVENUE
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK
(Continued)

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FROCKS and SPORTWEAR
Perfect fit. Excellent workmanship
Also ready-to-wear Prices reasonable.
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245 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. Mam. 2971
One-half block from railroad station

We Furnish Your House from Cellar to Garret
HARRISON HARDWARE & HOUSEFURNISHING CO.
Furniture, Linoleums, Hardware, Paints and Glass.
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Christmas Wreaths
Made to Order from 40c Up
Also Christmas Greens and Plants
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Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
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TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Wind.hield Wipers
Speedometers—Shock Absorbers
and All Electrical Equipment
Repaired and Adjusted to
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House of Flowers

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Personal Christmas Cards
BETTER THAN EVER
New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
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MUELLER'S CANDY
Always Satisfies
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Frederic's Method
Miss Marie Scheier
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Maison Guinness
All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
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We invite your account

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REMODELING
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STORAGE
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COATS AND DRESSES
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Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

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STORAGE
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

For Christmas!
Use your charge account!
Give Her a
KITCHEN CABINET
painted to match her kitchen color scheme.
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Company

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Christmas Cards
Gift Wrappings
Remembrance Cards
Each $1 per large box
Kershaw—*Printers*
35 RAILROAD AVE. Phone Rochelle 170

NOOK *and* CORNER
BREAKFAST *LUNCHEON*
DINNER
Sunday Dinner 85c
HUGUENOT and CENTER
Mr. and Mrs H. WALTERS

FRANK CATALDO
For Better Quality Meats
Provisions and Vegetables
We deliver in New Rochelle and Pelham
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Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
MAIN ST. at MAPLE AVE.

APPAREL FOR ALL OCCASIONS
We Add Our Individuality at the
Town and Country
407 NORTH AVE. N. R. 6916

BENJAMIN COHEN
Outfitters, Inc.
Westchester's Most Complete Shop for Men and Boys
23-25 MECHANIC STREET

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Atlantic Carriage Store
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(Please mention this advertisement)

Practical Christmas Gifts
SILK UNDERWEAR—GLOVES
HOSIERY, ETC.
Seaver Bros.
Established 1889
7506 FIFTH AVENUE

Patronize Those Who Patronize You
SHOE SALE!
of Hand-Made Shoes for Comfort and Dress
$3.85 up—Values to $10.50
Mail orders filled.
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Opposite Martense Street

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QUALITY
BAKERY
252 Patchen Avenue
Near Decatur Street
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Mrs. J. Mary Alexander
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DIRECT IMPORTERS
Linens, Damascus and Chinese Art Goods
We cordially invite you to come in and look around before Christmas shopping, and save.
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Buckminster 2-8210

WATCHMAKER
JEWELER
Our Business Is Steadily Increasing Thanks to Your Patronage.
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ATLANTIC 5-6473 ESTABLISHED 1892
ROBERT LIPTON Inc.
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7701 FIFTH AVENUE
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A small deposit will secure any article until wanted.

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7712 FIFTH AVENUE
SMART MILLINERY
SPECIALLY PRICED
$2.95—$5.00

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Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie
Eppy's Shoppe
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Modern Stationery—Books
Gifts—Bridge Prizes—Novelties
1023 Flatbush Ave. Ingersoll 2-9810
Near Loew's Kings Theatre

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

Wolfman's
DEPARTMENT STORE
2872 BROADWAY
Between 111th and 112th Streets
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Church Printing a Specialty
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Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
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All Branches of Beauty Culture
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NORTH PELHAM, N. Y. MARY JAMES

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Perfume Bottles
of
Bohemian Cut Glass
in
Rose, blue, green or crystal and black
Clever, new unusual shapes and beautifully cut
Prices Are Most Economical
Luckey Platt & Company

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Do your decorating before the holiday season
Agency for
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ESSOLENE
ESSO and ESSOLUBE
NORTH and TAYLOR AVES. Phone 6085

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
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DOREVA Beauty Salon
Collegeview and Raymond Ave. Phone 4765
Experts in Beauty Culture
Permanents $5 and $7.50
Free Parking to our patrons in rear of our building.

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We Guarantee Satisfaction on
SWEATERS, COATS, FURS
We Call for and Deliver
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LEATHER COATS
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Visit Our TOY DEPARTMENT
SIRING BROS.
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
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Delicious Light and Dark Holiday Fruit Cake
CHRISTMAS COOKIES
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street—*Near Market*

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For Good Work
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Famous Since 1847
Smith Brothers' Hand Dipped Chocolates in Special Christmas Packages.
Special prices on candy to schools.

SALTFORD *says*—
Bowls of Paper White Narcissus Bulbs Cheer Up the Home.
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Charlotte 1649
Daily except Saturdays

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English Fruit Cakes
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Party Cookies Pecan Tarts
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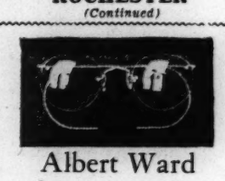
NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)



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Optometrist
198 LYELL AVENUE
9 to 12:30 1:30 to 6
Evenings by appointment
GLENWOOD 4419

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18
Phones Monroe 1174 and 2105

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Groceries and Vegetables
G. P. ERNST
Meats
24 FIELD STREET

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Give
Edith Ellis
CANDIES
For Christmas
We Mail or Deliver
Special Party Candies and Gifts
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CHARLES E. SAYER
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Pine Tree Coffee Shop
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
Completely Renovated
Dinners 75c and $1
Luncheons 40c and 50c
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H. HARA, Mgr.
140 EAST AVE. Open Sundays 1 to 8

Harry T. B. Richardson BAKERY
Delicious Cakes
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order.
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Main 1770

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

PROJANSKY CO.
Tailors-Furriers to Gentlewomen
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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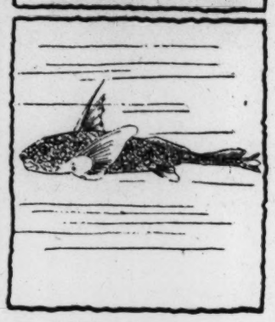
Daily Features

All Nature



Elephant Fish

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JUST why such a common name as elephant fish was chosen for this species we do not know. However, the fish is a rare one, one with a family tree whose roots were established early in geological history.

One hundred years ago it was known only to savants who specialize in affixing Latin names to newly described animals. Perhaps by the time it came to the attention of common men who label things with English names like sun fish, star fish, moon fish, blue fish, rat fish, and so on, there was nothing else left to call this chap but elephant fish.

The body is long and sharklike, with a mottled gray appearance. The group to which these fish belong is closely allied with the sharks. Most of them are dwellers of the deep sea, occurring off the coasts of Europe from Norway to Portugal, Africa from the Gold Coast to Cape of Good Hope, and in the North Pacific as far south as Japan. They inhabit depths from 200 to 200 fathoms. The species illustrated above is the only one ever seen near the surface of the sea; it is found off the coast of California.

Because the group naturally belongs to deep water, very little is known about the egg, or in fact about any of the other phases of life history. The known varieties are described only from adults.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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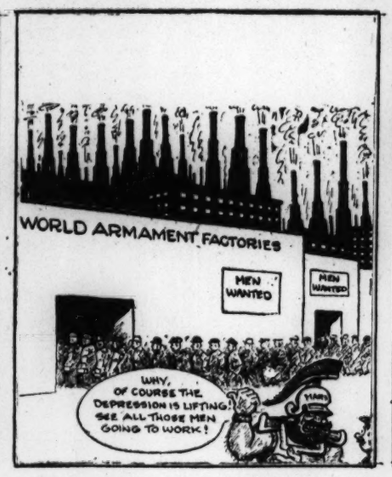
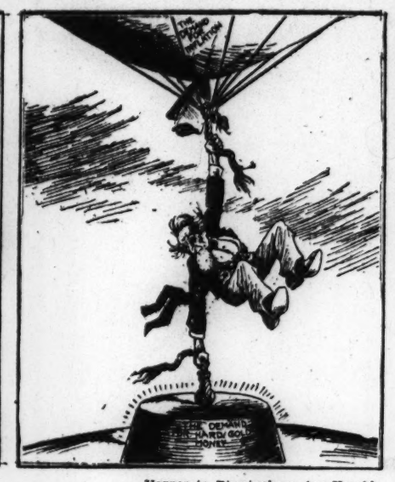
Cartoons of the Week

—Sykes in New York Evening Post
"Seein's Believin'!"



—Winnipeg Free Press
Business Improving Every Day



—Harper in Birmingham Age-Herald
Up In the Air, Lately

—Page in Louisville Courier-Journal
Remember Lot's Wife

—Ding in Des Moines Register
A Sweet Farewell

—Herblock in Newark Advocate and American Tribune
Here's a New One

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

MY CONCERN is not whether God is on our side; my great concern is to be on God's side.—LINCOLN.

In Lighter Vein

Generous Hubby

She: "And you won't be one of those husbands who raise objections every time their wives want anything?"

He: "No, darling; I'll let you want anything you like, of course!"—*Pearson's.*

Pure Fiction

Young Man (in library): "Have you a book called 'Man, the World's Ruler,' please?"

Lady Librarian: "You might find it in the fiction department, sir."—*Parts Magazine.*

As the Plate Passes

"Daddy, do the heathens wear clothes?"

"Surely. What makes you ask such a question?"

"I only wondered why you put a button in the collection plate today."—*Unidentified clipping.*

A Little Slow

Sister's Fiancé: "Well, Bobbie, have you heard that I was to be one of the family?"

Bobby: "Sure, long ago; haven't you?"

C. O. D.

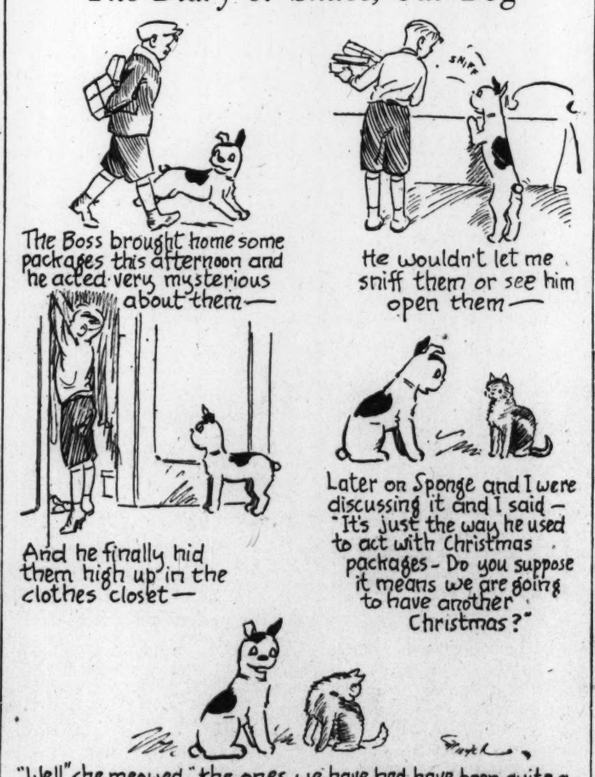
Grocer: "I brought over the groceries, sir."

Jones: "How much do I owe you?"

Grocer: "Not a cent. If you don't pay cash I'll take them back again."

Pearsons
The barber's son joins the Boy Scouts.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The Boss brought home some packages this afternoon and he acted very mysterious about them—
He wouldn't let me sniff them or see him open them—
And he finally hid them high up in the clothes closet—
Later on Sponge and I were discussing it and I said—"It's just the way he used to act with Christmas packages—Do you suppose it means we are going to have another Christmas?"
"Well", she meowed—"the ones we have had have been quite a success so I don't know why we shouldn't have another one."

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

191

The colors of brown
red and gold are pleasing to the eye as found
in the fall. Although
called the smile that
says good by I may possibly say that they
make New England look
like it is spread over
by a rich oriental rug

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Junior Cross-Word No. 48

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Nineteenth book of the Bible (abbr.).
3—Kind of tree.
6—Three-toed sloth.
8—The sum total (abbr.).
10—Cowls.
12—Goddess of the dawn.
14—Mire.
15—That which cleanses.
18—With direction towards.
19—In quest of.
20—Musical note.
21—Native of Africa.
23—Evergreen tree.
24—To have sufficient power.
25—Warmth.
27—A rank.
29—Belonging to me.
30—No.
31—Royal Engineers (abbr.).

DOWN

1—Parent.
2—Small fish allied to the salmon.
4—English silver coin (abbr.).
5—Pertaining to Homer or his poetry.
6—To annex.
7—Exists.
9—One of the terminal parts of the foot.
11—Belonging to us.
13—Of a deep yellow.
15—Dick Whittington's feline pet.
16—Neither.
17—Racket.
20—Large landed estate.
21—Assist.
22—Railway coach.
23—To cook in a frying-pan.
25—Part of verb TO BE.
26—Sun god.
28—You and I.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

Ottawa Citizen: "Cleanliness is the first requisite of a modern kitchen," says a writer. Perhaps, but a can-opener runs it a close second.

Arkansas Gazette: A wheel in the great clock of the former royal palace in Potsdam, Ger., revolves only once in a period of 400 years. There's a clock to hold a clock-watcher.

San Francisco Chronicle: These times have advantages. Fewer men are successful enough to be invited to address luncheon clubs.

Dallas Journal: General Johnson explains that accepting the Blue Eagle means accepting it entire. This is in answer to some who asked for just a little of the white meat.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dimension (P. L.)—The correspondent writes:

I should like to know the family history of "dimension." What relation has it to *mens* (Latin for "mind")?

The word is a combination of Latin *dis,* "apart," and *metiri,* "to measure," the Latin *dimension* being applied to "a measuring."

There is no relation to *mens,* for the Latin *metiri* goes back to the Indo-Germanic root *me,* "to measure," whence the Sanskrit *ma,* "to measure."

Corporeal (Mrs. L. H. N.)—The correspondent writes:

Until the Word a Day column appeared with this word, I had always heard it pronounced *cor-po'-re-al* (first *o* short and unaccented, second long and accented, *e* as in *create,* and *al* short and unaccented). But of late I have heard it pronounced *car'-por'-e'-al* (almost every syllable accented, especially the broad *car*).

In Webster's New International the *o* in the first syllable is short but unaccented. One would not say *cahnect* for *connect'* nor *cahrral* for *corral'*; so why the new sound for "corporeal"? Somehow I feel startled when I hear it, and I am wondering if those reading it are not straining at sounding each syllable.

The late Dr. P. W. Carhart, who was managing editor of Webster's New International Dictionary, was aware that a short *o* followed by *r* really acquired much of the circumflex quality, and this department quoted from one of his letters which went so far as to say that there was no objection to giving such an *o,* although marked short, the full circumflex sound (as in *orb*).

Previously to this, this department, when called upon, had given vowel values as prescribed by the dictionary; and this practice had the desired effect of straightening out what had long seemed to be a misconception.

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

The first Ambassador from the United States to Soviet Russia, William Christian Bullitt (named on Nov. 7, 1933, by President Roosevelt), was Washington correspondent for the Philadelphia Ledger from 1915 to 1917.

Lincoln Steffens, former reporter and assistant city editor of the New York Evening Post, managing editor of McClures, and associate editor of American and Everybody's magazines, accompanied America's newly-appointed ambassador on the "Bullitt Mission" to Soviet Russia in 1919.

Around the world with George Dewey, war correspondent in Japan, Turkey, Macedonia, and Central America, and with the A. E. F. in France, Frederick Palmer holds the record as a roving newspaper man.

"Hogan's Alley" by R. F. Outcault was the first Sunday comic. It appeared just 40 years ago in the New York World.

S. S. McClure organized the first newspaper syndicate in 1884.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Youthful Composer

Gioachino Rossini, the famous composer of operatic works, had his first opera produced when he was only 18 years of age.

U. S. Government Waste Paper

From the perforations made each month in postage stamps by the United States printing plant about four tons of waste paper accumulates each month

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Cleveland, Ohio

THE hall where a church congregation was holding services had become too small for the fast-growing organization. The Sunday School was so crowded that a small boy could not move a foot without marring the shine of his neighbor, or stretch an arm without disheveling a curly head whose chair backed against his.

The desire for a building of their own kindled into joy and enthusiasm as the building fund rapidly grew. Each member examined his resources and his talents, knowing that the building must be erected out of the substance of love, sacrifice, and willing giving overflowing from the hearts of its people.

The Sunday School was so interested that it astonished the membership with the size of its contributions. A class of small boys took a leading part in this thrilling project. Their parents, of course, sent them with large silver pieces, and sometimes with bills, to swell their class donation. This did not satisfy the boys, however. "This is my dad's contribution," a lad commented one Sunday as he made a generous gift. "I haven't given one cent, have I?" he questioned the teacher.

The moment was precious to her and opportune for the boys. They were made to realize that they each possessed talents of time, of ability, of love, and usefulness which they could contribute in order to help the fund. From that time nickels and dimes came in very special pockets, for they were very important. They had been earned.

One boy in the class had been having a problem. He had seemed irresponsive to his work, both at Sunday school and at day school. His parents had been deeply concerned. Immediately the thought that he, a boy of eight, could really have a part in building a large and beautiful church gripped him. He saw that his part was as important in its way as the part of the masons and artisans, and as necessary if it were to be a complete church building. He possessed a small express wagon—and initiative. Soon he worked up a regular business in the apartments near his home, delivering ice from an ice house some blocks away. Sunday after Sunday he came with his face lighted with the joy of a new experience. Then he moved away and was not heard of again for some time.

One night, perhaps 12 years later, this teacher while attending a lecture in another part of the city met a woman who inquired: "Are you not ——'s former Sunday School teacher?" Then news was told that made her glad. The boy's awakening in other lines had accompanied the birth in his heart of the joy of service. As he worked for his church, a love for better things and an interest in school work developed. For many years he had never been off the honor roll of his school and was at that time doing honor work in an engineering school noted for its high scholarship. In time, too, he had joined the church, and was serving that very night in the interests of the lecture.

As this lad had forgotten himself to contribute toward a high ideal, he had erected within his own consciousness a building whose strength, permanence, and beauty will far outlive the other building of bricks and mortar.

For the Scrapbook

Sayings of Theodore Roosevelt

It is a matter of conviction with me that no frank and honest man could be in the long run entangled by the snares of plotters, whatever appearances might for the moment indicate.

I believe in the future—not in a spirit which will sit down and look for the future to work itself out, but with a determination to do its part in making the future what it can and shall be made.

The longer I have been in public life, and the more zealous I have grown in movements of true reform, the greater the horror I have come to feel for the exaggeration which so often defeats its own object. It is needless to say . . . that the exaggeration can be just as surely shown as in any other way by merely omitting or slurring over certain important facts.

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LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
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Individually percolated cereal Postum
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LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG. — BEacon 7914

VOCATIONS
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paper Hats

AN INDUSTRIOUS little lady has helped increase the family income by crocheting paper hats. When finished these hats look like crinkled straw. By practice, she has developed new shapes and new stitches. The cost of the crepe paper is slight and the hats are quickly made, and therefore can be sold reasonably. Miss D. L.

Sharpens Sharpeners

A YOUNG man has built up a good business by going to the large offices and collecting pencil sharpeners, which he sharpens and repairs. For this service he receives 15 cents apiece. He has found it to be a profitable venture for himself and a saving to others. Mrs. H. K. C.

Restaurants

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Luncheon, 25c to 50c
Dinner, 50c, 75c and 85c
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Handsome surroundings.
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Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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Party Service, Game Room
Luncheon 35c, 50c
Afternoon Tea 35c, 50c
Dinner 75c, $1.00
Special Sunday Dinner $1.00
Sunday Supper 60c
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"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON"
With Original N. Y. Cast
Direction of Leo Bulgakov
"One of the rare achievements of our stage."
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"We earnestly urge you to journey to the Plymouth."
Helen Eager—Traveler
"A notable achievement."
Charles Howard—Globe
"I recommend it with all my urgency."
George Holland—American
"An altogether American play finely staged."
H. T. P.—Transcript
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Auspices Boston University Women's Council.

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SWEDEN LAND OF THE VIKINGS
in Natural Color with Narrative and Music
Seats 40c, 50c, 70c Includes Tax

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Reorganize the League?

THE demand of Italy for reorganization of the League of Nations deserves wide and prompt attention. The ultimatum of the Fascist Grand Council declaring that Italy will withdraw unless changes desired by Mussolini are made immediately, is hardly in the best tradition of international coöperation. Yet it may effectively provoke needed consideration of the League's present position and future usefulness.

On all sides the question is being asked, Do recent events—the withdrawal of Japan and Germany, the breakdown of the economic and disarmament conferences—menace the existence of the League? The question should be faced frankly. It should not be evaded by special pleading for the secondary tasks which Geneva is undoubtedly capable of performing excellently. The real issue is whether it can fulfill the essential functions for which it was so hopefully established. Can the League be maintained as an effective director of international life? Can it influence the major problems—economic restoration, disarmament, revision of treaties, and the preservation of peace? It is in this sense that the future of the League fundamentally interests us.

More than ever may it be said that if the League did not exist it would have to be invented. Unless civilization is to declare itself bankrupt, the need for a central organization of the nations of the world must be admitted. Although there are absentee nations among the great powers, it is to be observed that both Russia and the United States have taken an active interest in the work of the League. It is true they are not members, but they have participated on a footing of equality in the most important negotiations and discussions of the League.

While Mussolini's ideas of what must be done to the League have not been formally stated, recent articles in the Italian press probably give the tenor of his proposals, and prominent among them is one for drawing Russia and the United States definitely into the League. This is not such a fantasy as it might appear at first glance. In recent months Russia has abandoned much of the aloofness of the first Soviet decade and has associated itself with the organization of political stability in Europe.

Also the United States, finding that those provisions of the Covenant which originally caused it to stay out have largely become dead letters, has been drawing closer and closer to Geneva, occasionally even peeking in the side door. Many Americans believe that unless this country is to become an economic hermit its interests demand definite coöperation with other nations in the organization of peace. Indeed, where such organization does not carry the name of the League there is seldom much objection to coöperating with it. Perhaps here is a point for the reorganizers to consider.

Certainly the actual positions of Russia and America in relation to the League have greatly altered in the last fifteen years and there should be a willingness to consider whether their official positions can be usefully modified. If Washington can recognize Moscow, it might even enter an enlarged front door at Geneva. The time may not be ripe, but clearly the Italian desire to make the organization of world peace truly world wide is directly in line with the original and ultimate ideal of the League.

And it would facilitate a second Italian proposal—the separation of the League from the Treaty of Versailles. President Wilson grafted the Covenant onto the peace treaty as a device for insuring the establishment of the League. But it never belonged there. And the fact that the League has been used too much to perpetuate Versailles' division of Europe between conquerors and conquered proves the value of such a separation as Italy is thinking of.

A third proposal has less to recommend it. This is a plan to give the major powers greater control of the League. It is in line with Fascist distrust of democratic control and it might make for speedier and more decisive action. But much of the League's strength lies precisely in the fact that it is not a consortium of great powers. Long before the League was created the great powers formed a concert. For certain purposes it may be necessary for them to form a concert again. But the League, as such, has brought into prominence the smaller nations. They have a platform, a voice, an influence which they did not previously possess. They are a factor for peace which cannot be set aside. In the League the opinions of Spain, the Scandinavian countries, Latin America, central European peoples, and many others, have been listened to with respect and have helped to formulate what may rightly be called a world opinion.

There has been failure at Geneva because certain problems remain unsettled and arouse national passions. Yet no one who surveys the world today can doubt that those problems must be, and will be, settled. The League is handicapped because it is not an autonomous body, a sort of superstate—it is composed of those very nations which are most divided. Yet their divisions are incompatible with a peaceful and prosperous humanity. Sooner or later this will become crystal-clear to all countries. They will have to choose between their own destruction and their union in an organization which, to be effective, demands a surrender of some measure of national sovereignty in so far as national sovereignty is opposed to universal welfare.

Whether the appreciation of mankind's essential solidarity comes quickly or slowly, it will assuredly come. Meanwhile the League must carry on; and it must be willing to carry on in the most practicable manner, even to the extent of reorganization.

Two Kinds of Evasion

A NOTORIOUS gangster was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and fined $80,000 by a federal court in New York last week. By his own admission his long career has been criminal. Thomas E. Dewey, prosecuting attorney, declared the convicted man has "never earned an honest penny in his forty-seven years." Congratulating the jury on their verdict, the court referred to the defendant as "a gang leader of the worst type."

It was not, however, because "Waxey" Gordon had accumulated colossal sums as a racketeer and bootlegging beer baron that he was sent to the penitentiary. Not even as a "public enemy" in the ordinarily accepted meaning of that term is he incarcerated. It is because he cheated the United States Government by evasion of income tax payments on his huge unlawful gains that he is today behind prison bars. In that sense, of course, he was a public enemy withholding revenue from the Government and so adding to the burden of all honest persons who loyally support that Government.

The mythical observer in Mars may be presumed to be contemplating with amazement the conviction and sentence of this evader of income tax payments. Because disclosures of recent months show very plainly that in tax evasion this gangster was but a poor imitator of persons in exceedingly high places whose only punishment has been general condemnation. There is evasion and evasion, the man from Mars doubtless muses. The methods of the convicted Gordon were obviously too crude, destroying records and account books, intimidating and suppressing witnesses, "strong-arm" ways of persuasion.

But the pity of it, that evasion of the strictly legal though not the ethical obligations to society should conspire to make wholesale evasion of income tax payments facile and safe for the shrewdly financially minded! There is hope, however, that the practices of all public enemies in selfishly and unpatriotically shifting their civic burdens on to the shoulders of a community less versed in the labyrinthian ways of high finance will soon be curbed. In Washington, the House Ways and Means Committee is now engaged in studying methods to plug the leaks in the income tax revenue conduits.

Far more hopeful still are the increasing signs of an awakened public consciousness which not only demands higher standards of honesty on the part of economic leaders, but realizes that a quickened ethical superstructure can be built only on the firm foundation of a more universal social sense of righteousness.

Atom Making Its Last Stand

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a meeting between an electrostatic generator and an ultramicroscopic atom. Among natural scientists this is expected to be one of the great events of the century. The electrostatic generator, capable of lining up 10,000,000 volts, is confidently expected to "knock the stuffin'" out of the atom and reveal to the world what it is made of. This great instrument, which resembles a couple of gigantic toadstools in appearance, is to be pitted against a tiny little atom at some time and place which have yet to be determined.

The layman should not get the ultramicroscopic or physicists' atom confused with the common or household atom. The former has been reduced to such proportions that even the physicists themselves have difficulty in finding it if it happens to slip off the laboratory table and roll under the bureau. But this great giant of a machine is going to cast aside the pretty little rule which demands that a big fellow shall "take somebody of his own size" and enter the arena with a little, teeny-weeny, infinitesimal atom.

But it will be a contest. The physicists assure us of that. The old atom, once a pretty sizable "critter," has been "trimmed" so many times that it has arrived at a point where it has lately successfully resisted all the ordinary efforts to "bust it open." And so the new electrostatic generator has been developed to do it. Plans have been made to march its 10,000,000 volts up and down the big vacuum tube to the tune of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and make a mass attack on the atom. And when the session is over and the atomic cosmopologists, the physicists, the strathoscopers and all the other natural scientists have picked up the pieces it is hoped that they may be able to assemble sufficient new knowledge ultimately to result in "power so cheap and so plentiful" that even the poorest man will be able to own two pairs of galluses.

Cuba's Sugar

THE important place of sugar in the economic life of all Cubans is a fact too well known to need elaboration. Not so fully understood is the correlated fact that many who live in the United States are just as vitally interested in the condition of Cuba's main crop. These are not only the Americans who own or control Cuban plantations and mills, but those manufacturers and others who are wont to look on Cuba as one of their best customers.

It has been asserted somewhere that Cuba bought more agricultural machinery from the United States after the World War than did France, then in the midst of her vast program of reclaiming battle-scarred lands. Cubans, not long ago, bought more than $200,000,000 worth of American products annually and ranked among the first five or six best buyers in the markets of the United States.

Therefore when a high tariff, intended primarily to benefit the growers and manufacturers of beets and beet sugar in the United States, is adopted, not only Cubans but many Americans are ruined. And indirectly the destruction of Cuba's sugar industry, by increasing political and social unrest in the whole island, enormously increases the diplomatic tension between the United States and that land and throws into jeopardy the whole Latin-American good-will policy of the American President and State Department. Thus a 2-cent tariff increase sets in motion a train of events ultimately affecting the whole western world.

Among those who have written on the Cuban question, Carleton Beals has contributed a word which deserves more than passing consideration for its constructive value. In the November issue of Scribner's Magazine, he concludes an illuminating article on Cuba with a description of the threefold benefits Americans would enjoy by assisting the Cubans to restore their sugar industry to its once prosperous condition. First, he says, restoring Cuba will restore one of the United States' best markets. Secondly, it will cheapen the price of sugar for the American consumer. All Americans use sugar, but "only a little over 2 per cent of our rural population is engaged in sugar production." Lastly, Mr. Beals refers to the fact that the United States can never produce enough sugar for its own needs and would have to depend in part on a Cuban supply in event of war.

Enlightened self-interest alone would seem to indicate that a lower tariff and better reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Cuba are imperative orders of the day. The policy of the "good neighbor," however, also demands them just as insistently.

A Step in the Right Direction

WORLD-WIDE response is awakened by action of tenants in an English apartment dwelling, agreeing to cut off their radio sets at 11 o'clock each night and endeavoring so to operate their sets at all times as to avoid annoyance to the neighborhood. It is to be hoped that this example will be followed in every neighborhood where civilization is heralded by a blaring loudspeaker.

Inconsiderateness of radio set owners is becoming one of the besetting problems of modern life. The home owner is quite as much at the mercy of the "radio hog" as is the apartment dweller. Seemingly, only a thousand-acre farm far from the beaten path is even moderate assurance of surcease from the constant bellow which a wonder of modern science pulls protestingly from the ether lanes.

In its place, within the confines of one's own living room, radio reception is a blessing. Out of place, it is quite the opposite.

In most communities little or nothing can be done, legally, to discipline the owners of the offending sets. In the final analysis it becomes a question of fair play and another application of the Golden Rule.

The Casual Day

For One Well Loved

When you were here who sang in ardent strain
The things you loved so well, the lonely ways,
The chilly silence of November days
And bleak monotony of winter rain.
Only your songs were sadness. Bright as grain
When over summer's golden stretches plays
The forenoon sun, something behind your phrase
Shone, through its shadow.

When we meet again
You will make somber measures, that we know;
Timed to the silent beat of falling snow
And softly dissonant as shifting mists.
Still.—though a mournful monotone you sing
Of autumn's brown despair—memory insists
That with your winter you will bring us spring.

We are in another "age of elegance." The magazines of the élite predicted—and perhaps prompted—its arrival. The windows of five-and-ten-cent stores now proclaim its presence.

The change, in its early stages, has been refreshing. We were beginning to be bored with simplicity. Not that we underestimated the virtue of simplicity itself, but that simplicity had become complex to the point of wearisomeness.

You had to know how to be simple according to a thousand and one precepts laid down by fashion experts, interior decorators and even specialists in good manners. It is something of a relief to feel we can now be carelessly flamboyant here and there, now and then. An age of elegance—of Louis Quinze instead of Early American, of Directoire instead of Governor Winthrop; of embellishment, of curves and frolics of line in apparel, in vases, and in attitude—seems fitted to the public mood.

Still, if we expect to capture that elusive something which imagination attaches to history's elegant periods we may be disappointed. To do so we should, perhaps, need well-employed hands devoted to the task of making beauty. Instead, we have machines that make money, and of course, the outward symbols of elegance. But they can't keep the counterfeits out of the five-and-tens. Nor can their products evoke from us the response necessary to prove that simplicity is not more sincere than elegance in an age of mass production.

A well-known Parisian perfume maker, having adventured in journalism, has now returned to his former occupation. He evidently did not wish to exchange his nose for perfume for the editorial nose for news.

The old story about cows getting drunk from eating too many apples is on its rounds again. It is a tall tale, according to a Rutland, Vt., paper, which authority says there is nothing intoxicating about apple juice until it has hardened. An interesting quirk about the otherwise superior human being is his inclination to justify his vices by showing that animals are capable of enjoying them.

At a county fair in Lexington, S. C., recently a little boy's suit, 183 years old, was exhibited. It did actually belong to, and was worn by, John Adams Summers. Parents are warned not to be disappointed if Junior seems unimpressed by the report that it is still in good condition.

Emigre and Bolshevik

The Homesick Million, by W. Chapin Huntington. Boston: Stratford. $3.
Kapoot, by Carveth Wells. New York: McBride. $2.50.

THESE two books, one about émigré Russia, the other about Soviet Russia, are of very unequal quality. Mr. Huntington, a former commercial attaché of the American Embassy in Russia, has produced an admirable study of the fate and fortunes of the million Russians who left their country after the Revolution and are now scattered all over the world. Mr. Wells, on the basis of a tour in the Soviet Union in 1932, sums up his impressions in a diatribe full of exaggerations and inaccuracies.

Mr. Huntington's work is doubly to be welcomed because no comprehensive description of the Russian émigrés had appeared in English. Obviously sympathetic with these refugees, who are mostly drawn from the pre-war Russian propertied and educated classes, Mr. Huntington writes with temperance and restraint and achieves an excellent balance between a general survey of émigré life and human, colorful details of the lives and activities of individuals and groups.

The exodus from Russia after the Bolshevist Revolution was a movement without parallel in world history. The French Revolution, of course, had its aristocratic émigrés; the recent Hitlerite accession to power in Germany caused a considerable migration of Jews, Socialists, Communists, pacifists and liberals to other countries; and there are Italians who prefer to live outside the realm of Mussolini. But no social upheaval or political change has had as its sequel the flight of so many people to other countries; and this fact is an impressive testimonial to the thoroughgoing and ruthless character of the Bolshevist Revolution.

* * *

Mr. Huntington is at pains to disprove the popular illusion that the typical Russian émigré is a grand duke, a prince, or at the very least a baron or a count. Those members of the aristocracy who were able to do so took to their heels when the dictatorship of the proletariat was established; but the great numerical majority of the Russians who have been forcibly cut off from their native country undoubtedly belong to the middle classes; one finds in almost every émigré colony large numbers of former engineers, lawyers, doctors, publicists, army officers and civil officials. There are also fugitives of quite humble social origin: rank-and-file Cossacks who fled from Russia when the armies of Denikin and Wrangel were defeated.

This peculiar nation of people without a country is, perhaps, the most highly educated community in the world; it is estimated that one-seventh of the émigrés possess a university education and two-thirds possess the equivalent of a high school education. Very few have been fortunate enough to find work abroad corresponding to their status in Russia; and Mr. Huntington cites many cases of colonels who drive taxicabs in Paris, of aristocratic women who eke out a living as seamstresses, of former members of the intellectual professions who are employed in French motor factories or working small land allotments.

France harbors the largest group of Russians who are living outside their country: the number of Russians in that country is estimated at from 250,000 to 400,000. The other main centers of émigré life are China, Germany, Poland and Roumania, while the three Slav countries with languages similar to Russian—Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia—count each approximately 25,000 Russian residents.

* * *

Mr. Huntington gives an informed survey of every aspect of this White Russian life, its religion and politics, art and letters; and emphasizes the pathetic yearning for Russia which oppresses many of the exiles even more than the hard material conditions under which they live. He brings out the persistence of the old divisions of political thought, which remain long after the conditions of Russian life which caused them have utterly changed, and shows how religion has been a strong comforting force in adversity even to many former agnostics and free thinkers.

There are one or two slips of fact and of emphasis in the book; the author concentrates his attention largely on the life of the Russians in Paris, to the neglect of such centers as Prague and Belgrade; Michael Ossorgin's moving novel of the life of Moscow intellectuals during the period of civil war might have been included in the list of notable émigré literary works; and Milyukov was not Premier in the Provisional Government which succeeded the Tsar, but Minister for Foreign Affairs.

But in the main the book is as accurate as it is sympathetic in its description of the plight of these casualties of social upheaval. A special note of pathos, perhaps, is attached to the efforts of these Russian exiles, through balls and military reunions, to recall a Russia that was for them a country of pomp and pleasure, a country that is now a hopelessiy vanished land. What will become of these million émigrés? Those who are least bound by old ties of political conservatism and religious faith may be gradually absorbed into the life of the Soviet Union. Others will become assimilated in the lands where they are now dwelling. And the remainder will doubtless maintain their little Russian islands in strange lands, often, no doubt, preserving old customs and ideas that have been swept away in Russia itself.

* * *

About all Mr. Wells seems to have learned from his trip in Russia was that baths and meals are more attractive and available in Finland than in the Soviet Union. For a self-described world traveler and wanderer in out-of-the-way places, he seems to have been rather finicky; and while the present reviewer would be the last person to assert that railroad travel in the Soviet Union sets up any exalted standard of cleanliness or comfort, Mr. Wells's outcries about the intolerable conditions of his trip to the Caucasus would strike anyone with experience in Russian travel as sadly overdone.

One could point out many discrepancies; but perhaps it is just as well to sum up by saying that "Kapoot" is a cocksure and utterly unreliable book which would much better have remained unwritten.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Notes From German Cities

Where Green Gladdens Eyes

BERLIN could well be called the green capital. It has been calculated that on its roads are more than 475,000 trees, without mentioning those in the numerous parks and gardens. Even the busiest thoroughfares have their avenues of trees, so that the passer-by has a glimpse of green to gladden the eye. In autumn, when the leaves are fluttering down in the wind, the street cleaners have an apparently hopeless task. No sooner is the road brushed free of brown and yellow leaves than down comes a fresh crop loosened by another gust. This harvest of last summer's leaves does not go to waste. A statistician has calculated that some 12,000 tons are collected from Berlin's streets alone at this season and most of it is used for gardening purposes.

* * *

Bottled Gas For Families

The day does not seem far distant when the average German husband will be asked to call in at the local dealers for the supply of gas for the coming month, or, maybe, even more conveniently, when gas will be left at the doorstep, side by side with the milk bottles. For it appears certain that soon it will be possible for every household to have its own gas supply, as the result of experiments carried out at the Leuna works. Their chemists are reported to have succeeded in so treating a by-product obtained in the synthetic production of benzine that it can be stored in liquid form in steel bottles. Such bottles contain about 50 cubic meters of gas, a sufficient supply for one to three months. Its burning qualities, it is claimed, are such as to make this gas useful for lighting and cooking, for warm water supply and general purposes. The importance of the new chemical production can be readily understood, when it is remembered that it will make possible the illumination of villages, remote settlements or houses without the expensive installations now necessary All the benefit in lighting, heating and cooking now obtained from the ordinary gas works would be secured at very small cost.

* * *

Teutonic Tribal Traces

Recent excavations near Succase, along the Baltic coast near Elbing, East Prussia, are reported to have supplied further evidence that the original settlers in that district were Teutonic and not Slav tribes, as has so often been maintained by historians. Special stone tools unearthed by Professor Ehrlich, of Elbing, are shown in support of the contention that Teutonic tribes lived in that area 4000 years ago. Pile-dwellings dating from 1000 B. C. have also been found in East Prussia, for the first time.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

News for Prisoners

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The management of the Illinois state reformatory, seeking to keep criminal news from prisoners, found during my nine years as chaplain there three sources from which this information could be gained: through letters from friends, talks with relatives, and from newspapers. Of course, it was impossible to prevent the news by word of mouth, but all letters and newspapers were carefully censored, the news being blocked out of the letters and cut out of the newspapers. The papers so mutilitated were rendered practically worthless as a real news medium.

Occasionally a paper would sift through, and this would literally be "read ragged" by the inmates, and any word regarding gangland was hailed with delight by the prisoners. For prisoners of a certain class inside, in common with criminals outside, considered that they were at war with the laws of the land and with society. Any successful infraction of that law was, therefore, received with special honor among them as a sort of victory for their side.

The purpose of the reformatory, in keeping such information from the inmates, was the hope of separating them from their former associates, and giving them new lines of thought. The Christian Science Monitor was at that time the only daily newspaper sent in to the prisoners with nothing cut out. The most careful reading of this paper, both by the institutional librarian and the chaplain, convinced them that this one newspaper required no censoring, and it was distributed to the inmates just as it was received from the publishers.

Cincinnati, Ohio. (THE REV.) E. W. ANNABLE.

An Appeal for Useful Gifts

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Tuskegee Institute for many years past has offered itself as the medium through which interested friends might contribute such clothing, books, pictures, toys and other useful gifts as could be spared for needy colored children in the South.

Under the stress of unemployment, there will be suffering in thousands of homes where it will not be possible to provide even the necessities, to say nothing of being able to furnish the warmth and joy that make a real holiday season. We feel that our friends will be glad of the opportunity and real privilege that comes in helping to cheer such homes with whatever gifts they feel disposed to contribute.

Tuskegee Institute will be glad to serve again this year, as in previous years, as a distributing center for these gifts and place them where they are most needed and where they will be sincerely appreciated. Packages, letters and checks may be sent to:

ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Help for the Overburdened

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Once again I am making an urgent appeal to your readers for help for the prison-shadowed homes throughout our country. Little children, whose fathers are unable to bring gifts; women, whose shoulders are carrying an overwhelming burden; mothers, whose hearts are heavy with despair and shame, stretch out their hands to us for help and comfort.

One mother wrote me ". . . my fingers are so sore I can hardly write. I pick chickens, and get 2¾ cents apiece for them. I picked eighty-seven today! I know if my husband could see what you have sent to us he surely would be very grateful to you."

Even with the depression that has curtailed our own Christmas cheer and gifts and merry making, we cannot forget such need as this. Surely there are many who can spare a little to help bring food, clothing, blankets and the child's birthright—toys—to the homes where, otherwise, Christmas would be a sad and gloomy season! I know the one who suffered little children to come unto Him will reward your loving thought and sacrifice.

Please send your gifts to Mrs. Ballington Booth, the Volunteers of America, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

New York City. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH.

Saloons Are Saloons

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A year ago, anti-prohibitionists said: "We want repeal, but the saloon, Never!"

Today anti-prohibitionists say: "We want taverns."

"Facts—are stubborn things": Saloons by any other name will smell the very, very same. DELCEVARE KING.

Quincy, Mass.